je Klining Journal,

RAILWAY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PRICE 6d.

No. 968-Vol. XXIV. R. JAMES CROPTS, MINING BROKER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. CAGITIS TRANSACTS BUSINESS, both in BUYING and SELLING, for imme-B. JAMES LANE, MINING AGENT,

33. THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON (Established 10 Years).

347. Jaxes Lane is in a POSITION to DEAL in the following SHARES:—
fred Cansols:

East Caradon Eaglebrook Ragiebrook Wheal Aifred
Wheal Golden Wheal Golden
Great Wheal Vor
Hingston Down
Hingston Down
Henman West Providence
Prockter
Wheal James
Promase Wheal James
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Prock NIGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARR, AND MINING OFFICES, No. 3, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Mr. PETER WATSON will at all times give the best information (having been in places nine years); and also BUT and SELL SHARES on the usual commission. R. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
23, THREADNEEDLE STREET
Bunness transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines. Bunness transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines.

(Sworn Broker.)

R. JOHN S. LANE, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, begs to inform the public that he is in a position to OFFER SHARES in the following MINES: fred Consols fred, Great grant and the state wheal you maked Consols indell grant and the state wheal you conside Consols of East Wheal Ivor Wheal I DHN R. PIKE HAS NOW FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SHARES:

Id Consols, £24.

Id, Great, £35.

Id Consols, £24.

Id, Great, £35.

Id Consols West, £16.

Id Consols, £24.

Id Min, £34.

Id Consols, £24.

Id Consols, £24 OHN R. PIKE HAS NOW FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-atreet, March 10, 1854.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, MINING AGENT, has the undermentioned SHARRS FOR SALE at the QUOTED PRICES: state Cons., 45, 20 Great Crinnis, £1½.

50 Quint. Downs, 8s. 5d.

60 South Devon, 19s. 6d.

50 Tremol. Down, 7s. 9d.

50 Tremol. Down, 7s. 9d.

60 West Sortridge, 4s. 3d.

60 West Sortridge, 4s. 3d.

60 Wheal Bawden, 7s.

60 Wheal Bawden, 7s.

60 Wheal Peru, 7s.

60 Wheal Sortridge, 4s. 3d.

60 Wheal Sortridge, 4 has the undermen wata Cons., 4a. 9d. annis, 11s. 6d. smield, 3s. 6d. & Craig, 20s. I Darren, 14s. 6d. bmartin, 7s. sov, £3½. don Wood, 9s. 6d. le Dinas, 29s. ert, 18s. 100 Pencorse Cons., \$1\frac{1}{2}\$. 50 Wheal Sarah, 1s. 6d.

20 Phenix Consols, 3s.

very description of British and Foreign Shares bought and sold (on comat the closest market prices.

Hall Chambers, London, March 10, 1854.

A Consols. 40 Garreg.

and Lanarth. 10 Hope Valley. 30 Treleigh Consols.

ally. 100 Liberty. 50 Tamar.

ally. 100 Molland. 15 Tray.

Soyd. 30 Monarch. 15 Tray.

Soyd. 15 North Robert. 15 Treweaths.

10 North Robert. 15 Treweaths.

10 Tremellett. 16 Wheal Golden.

13 Treweaths.

16 Soyd. 17 Tremellett. 17 Treweaths.

17 Treweaths.

18 Wheal Golden.

18 Wheal Golden.

19 Westminster Improvement Bonds, payable in 1857.

IER of East Tamar, South Tamar, Treweaths. Wheal Wrey, Tassan.

18 Mad Molland, and I share in Penmaen, Wheal Wrey, Tassan.

18 Singlett Tremellett. 18 Wheal Golden.

18 Mad Molland, and I share in Penmaen, Wheal Wrey, Tassan.

18 Singlett Tremellett. 18 Wheal Golden.

19 Soyd. Molland, and I share in Penmaen, Wheal Wrey, Tassan.

18 Mad Molland, and I share in Penmaen, Wheal Wrey, Tassan.

18 Moll Molland, And I share in Penmaen, Wheal Wrey, Tassan.

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18 Molland, Advances made on shares when the share when the sh

BS. DICKINSON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS, No. 114, BIOPSGATE STREET (Corner of Threadneedle-street), LONDON, con-y and SELL every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY, and MINING SHARES and STOCK, at market prices. Cash advanced

long or short periods.

ry LOW PRICES:

Lanarth.

10 Hope Valley.

10 Liberty.

10 Molland.

100 Molland.

100 Molland.

10 North Robert.

5 North Trelawny.

110 San Fernando.

Westminster Improvement Ronds.

BRENCHLEY is instructed to SELL the following SHARES

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1854. MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES POR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following recars 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following recars 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following recars 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following recars 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following recars 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following recars 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following recars 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following recars 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. South Basset Trehame St. John del Rey Alten South Caradon West Basset Trehame St. John del Rey Alten South Caradon South Tamar Alten South Caradon South Tamar Amongst others are the following recars 16 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. St. John del Rey Alten South Caradon South Caradon South Caradon South Caradon South Tamar Amongst others are the following received series and recommendation, such as a st. John del Rey ANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as specified and affording greater range for speculation, such as specified and affording greater range for speculation, such as St. Ambyn Stray Park Wheal Uny Stray Park Wheal Uny Stray Park St. Ambyn Stray Park St. Ambyn Stray Park St. Ambyn Stray Park St. Ambyn St. Mill Fool Trendst Town St. Lenth St. Mill Fool East Boscean, £2.
Marke Valley, £4½.
Yeoland, £4½.
10 Kenneggy.
East United, £3.
2 Boscean, £55.
50 Tramar Marin, 10s.
30 Great Wh. Hugo, £1½.
100 New East Crowndale. MINING AGENCY OFFICES, No. 33, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET.

LAMES S. TRIPP and CO. have established AGENTS in all the principal MINING DISTRICTS, and therefore command reliable information for the guidance of the espitalist, and facilities for the TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS to any amount, with the utmost promptitude, and upon the best possible terms.—Established 1839. The utmost promptitude, and upon the best possible terms.—Established 1839.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, MINING AGENTS, No. 1, CROWN COURT, THREADXEEDLE STREET, LONDON, beg to direct the attention of capitalists to the present almost UNFRECZDENTED OPPORTUNITY for INVESTMENT of CAPITAL in DIVIDEND MINES, paying regularly from 12½ to 20 per cent. per annum; also, in legitimate PROGRESSIVE MINES, many of which, from their present prospects and prices, offer an opportunity scarcely approaching to speculation.

Mining property, whether dividend or progressive, if judiciously selected, seldom fails to become renumerative; and Messer. Powell and Cooke will feel much pleasure in assisting parties to such selection, feeling convinced of giving satisfaction to those with whose confidence they may be entrusted.

Bankers—Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

Messrs. Powell and Cooke have BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the undermentioned DIVIDEND MINES:—

Alfred Consols Devon Gt. Consols Spearne Consols Wheal Arthur Section Consols Devon Gt. Consols Spearne Consols Wheal Arthur Also, in PROGRESSIVE MINES of great promise, such as—

Boringdon Consols Great Wh. Baddern South Yeoland Devon Burra Burra Hingst, Down Cons. Tavy Consols Wheal Tripphena East Alfred Consols North Wh. Robert West Par Consols

MAIR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLUS STOCK & SHAREBROKERE And will BUY Linares, East Tamar, St. John del Rey, Wh. Wrey, Ludcott, Alfred, ireat Alfred, Gawton, Halamanning, South Tamar, Poltimore, &c. Mr. Spartars TRANSACTS BUSINESS in all British and Foreign Mines. 2, Winehester-buildings, London. TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, &c. - JAMES LAWRIE AND CO., COUSIN LANE, UPPER THAMES STREET, supply, RAILWAY CHAIRS and SLEEPERS, FISHING PIECES, BOLTS and RUTE, SPIKES and TIE BARS, COLUMNS, GIRDERS, SOCKET PIPES, and all kinds of IRON CASTING. Also, HENDERSON'S PATENT DERRICK CRANES. 19 CIOBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY,
REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND
ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM. NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.—OXIDE OF COBALT. [WILE, 4cREFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.] GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEETNICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED. Boringdon Consols
Devon Burra Burra
East Alfred Consols

MR. JOSEPH

MR. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT fit the following MINES:—

East Wheal Rose
Altgoed Cons. (slate)
Anglo-Californian
As and Craiging
Balmoon | Beason
Bell and Lanarth
Bicton Consols
Blinck Craig
Birch Tor & Vititer
Birch Tor & Vititer
Birch Tor & Vititer
Consols
Boscawell Downs
Boringdon Consols
Boscawell Downs
Bosoran
Bosoran Botallack
Bostie Hill Brewer
Bridford Consols
Great Wheal Work
Carsons Creek
Carvannail
Castle Dinas
Cardon Woo
Carlonial
Comburatin Consols
Caradon Woo
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Ca BBOTSON BROTHERS AND CO., SHEFFIELD, STEEL AND FILE WORKS; also COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the SALE and PURCHASE of every description of MACHINES and MACHINERY, and every article used by engineers, too numerous to enumerate in an advertisement. MR. THOMAS EDINGTON, IRON MERCHANT AND CON-TRACTOR, INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY BARS and CASTINGS, No. 13. FOR SALE,—A 45-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE good 11 tons BOILER.—Apply to Mr. W. WATSON, Well Park, Calstock. 24 Carsons Creek
Carvannali
Castle Dinas
Cathedral
Chiverton
Clive | Colonial
Combmartin Consols
Comford
Condurrow
Coniston United
Cook's Kitchen
Chiver | Colonial
Combmartin Consols
Comford
Condurrow
Leeds Town Consols
Leeds Town Consols
Consols
Consols
Consols
Leeds Town Consols
Leeds Town Consols
Cons MESSRS. KENWORTHY AND CO., MINING BROKERS, 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, continue to BUY and SELL (ON COMMISSION) BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING SHARES, and have at the present period SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
Broomfield Consols Lelant Quintrell Down Combination North Down South Devon Consols Thomas United Mexican Devon Burra Burra Parkwyn & Carwals, Tamar Maria Faglebrook Prignant Consols Treeslips Wildler Prignant Consols Treeslips Wheal Zion Wheal Zion Confices of the Cuddra Copper and Silver-lead Mine.

FOR SALE,—TWO NEW STAMPS' AXLES, each 9 ft. long, to work 16 heads.
6 11-lin, pumps, 9 ft. long.
1 12-lin, pump, 9 ft. long,
1 14-lin, plumper-sease, 6 ft. long, with stuffing-box and gland to match.
1 pair strapping-plates for 13-lin, rods.
7 good spur-wheels, different sizes.
1 4 ft. 9 in, crown wheel.
Several saddles and top blocks.
2 good water-wheels, between 10 and 15 ft. diameter.
Apply to Mr. W. Warson, or agents, Callington Mines. WANTED,—A POWERFUL SECOND-HAND ROTARY
ENGINE, with a good boiler. Also, a QUANTITY of LARGE LARCE,
POLES.—Particulars and lowest prices to Mr. W. Watson, Well Park, Calstock. 2 6 MR. TYACK, MINE BROKER, CAMBORNE, from his situation in the best mining district in the county, together with his daily opportualities of increased experience, is well adapted to GIVE ADVICE to CAPITALISTS disposed to invest in MINING; considering the present time, a good and favourable opportunity to invest. Mines inspected by the most experienced agents. MINING OFFICES, LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—
INVESTMENT to WHEAL OWLES and BOTALLACK MINES. J. HOLLOW bega to direct the attention of those desirous of PROPITABLE SHARE in each FOR SALE. Wheal Owles pays £12 10s. quarterly [price \$450).

Botallack is now paying at the rate of £45 per annum (price \$500).

Will BUYSt. Ive's Consols, Wheal Margaret, Kenneggy, Balmoon, &c. And ELL Will BUYSt. Ive's Consols, Great Alfred, Wheal Carpe, Carrack Dews, &c.; and 59 Wheal Montague, at £5 10s. per share. Address as above.—March 10, 1854. MESSRS. HENWOOD AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, LEEDS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to parties embarking in MINING, and are prepared to give advice on all the leading apeculations of the day. Offices of the Pencorse Consols, Copper, Zine, and Lead Mining Company, Telegraph-yard, Leeds. R. G. GIDLEY, MINE AGENT AND SURVEYOR, any MINES or MINELAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND; and is prepared to GIVE ADVICE on all the leading speculations in Devon and Convaul.

Mr. Gidley has ON SALE SHARES in Alfred Consols, Trowestina, Wheal Mary Ann, North Treisway, Gonamena, Hennock, Silver Brook, Cook's Kitchen, Treiogan, Wheal Vor, Great Bryn, Okel Tor, Drewsteignton, South Tawton, Lvy Tor, and other mines. Also, Twelve (64ths) Parts, or Shares, in a private and highly promising young Tin Mine, situated in one of the best mineral districts of Devon, and now in full operation; for the disposal of which none but respectable parties will be treased with. R. E. S. BOYNS, AUCTIONERE MINING, AND SHARE BROKER, GENERAL AGENT, &c., TENZANCE, CORNWALL. MR. PETER MITCHELL, MINE BROKER, UNION PLACE, TRURO, OFFERS FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY (3000ths) SHARES in WHEAL ECKLEY, at 15s. per share, or any smaller number. R. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHAREBROKER, LISKEARD, CORNWALL. 33 MESSRS. HARRISON AND BRERETON, MINING BROKERS, 32, CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL. 3/2 ESSRS. F. W. CROKER AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE-MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, MR. JOSEPH WM. OLIVER, No. 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, DEALER IN MINING SHARES. 37 MR. M. W. BEACHCROFT, MINING AGENT, 20, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON. MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING SHARE DEALER, 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON. R. CAREY, MINING AGENT, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, in INSURANCE, BANKING, and RAIJ-WAY SHARES, at the closest prices of the day.

Mr. Carey has FOR SALE SHARES in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which, bought at present low prices, will pay from 20 to 30 per cent. Also, SHARES in goo PROGRESSING MINES:—100 Augusta Consols, 6a.; 100 Combonartin, 7a.; 50 Ea Wh. Vor (all calls paid up), 17s. 6d.; 100 Perran Silver-lead, 6a.; 330 Phemix Consols, 83; 30 Clew Bay (shares paid up), 25a.; 100 Sortridge Consols, 21s.; 100 Wheal Fortune (South Tawton), 5s.; 100 Wheal Sarah, 2s.; and several others.

6, Moorgate-street, City. S HARES WANTED .-- Mr. H. B. RYE is a BUYER of the following, viz. -South Wh. Frances Bell and Lanarth
Synthal Treasevan Trebane
Conamena
Wheal Wrey
Condurrow
North Rosker

77, Old Broad-street, London, March 10, 1854. MR. W. CHARLES HAS SHARES FOR SALE in the following important MINES:—viz., Great East Wheal Rose, Bodmin United, West Far Consols, Perran United, Wh. Tchidy, East Caradon, St. Blazey Consols, Caylan, Cabert United, Wheal Peru, Perran Silver-lead, Keswick, Langford and Baring, Wheal Sedley, Albion Clay, South Carn Breza, Wrysgan Slate, and others.

Mr. W. Charles is a BUYER in Marke Valley, Great Crimis, Union Tin, West Crimis, Wildberg, and others.—27, Austinfriars, London, March 10, 1854. OR SALE, -25 Wheal Prockter, 8s. 6d.; 10 Wheal James, 12s.; 50 Tremollett, 6s. 9d.; 50 Molland, 7s.; 10 Marke Valley, £4%; 50 Perran Wheal Jame, 10s.; 50 Great Wh. Vor, 17s. 6d.; 25 Knockatrellane, 8s. 6d.; 25 Great Cambrian, 22s. Any portion of the above may be obtained by letter, addressed to "Z. E. D.," Eming Journal office, 25, Fleet-street, London.

AUSTRALIAN AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING SHAREHOLDERS' COLUMN.

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLS GOLD AND COPPER MINING CO.

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLS GOLD AND COPPER MINING CO.

Six,—After the able appeal, full of home truths, addressed to the directors of the above company, in your last Journal, by Mr. Baker, I should have been silent, had they not thought proper to call a meeting for the 18th inst., at which they amounce of the Committee of lawestigation will do this act, which their emittent legal adviser has cattioned them to refrain in the present posture of affairs from executing, as they thereby approve of all the past actions of the committee of management. I totally dissent from their conduct, for the reasons adduced already by Mr. Baker. I now make a last appeal to Mr. Rogers, who seems by all accounts to pull the puppet strings, and entreat him to recollect that our past efforts have been made with a view to improve our property. It is useless to blind oneself to the fact, that the eyes of the public are now opened through my efforts, and that they will not touch in future any of these gold companies with a pair of tongs, unless everything is carried on straightfor wardly and above board. We shall attend as are ipholders the next meeting. We require a statement of the receipts and expenditure, and for the appointment of two auditors to audit the same. We then propose to adjourn a short time, till a report is made to us. I appeal to those who furnished the capital in part—via, the public at large—if we are asking for more than our rights. The South-Eastern Railway meeting will prevent some of us attending. Mr. Baker only expresses an unanimous opinion out of doors, when he asks, why are we in a roundabout way to hear of these sort of things, and not to be told of them officially? By this he referred to some revelations which transpired through my agency. I am now going to surprise him still more. I hear from Australia that the company has got possession of the estate, and that Rothery has withdrawn all claim to it. The withholding of this information from the public is only a part and parcel of the system which transpired through

AVE MARIA.

AVE MARIA.

Sta,—I am sorry to be obliged to communicate to your correspondent on the other side of the Tweed a statement somewhat different to that furnished to him by one of the directors, Mr. Ryde, with the sanction of his colleagues, Messrs, Capper and Ward; but I have no doubt he only gave it publicity in your Journal as he received it, as I generally find his countrymen far north too "canny" to believe all that is told them. A letter is in town from San Francisco, dated I that Jan, from which I make this extract:—"It is almost needless to tell you that any reports the Ave Maria Company may originate in respect to the property of their New York Mine are entirely without foundation. There is no one to leok after their interest, and no machinery taken from here on their account, much less erected. Besides this, I believe it is all about being sold to pay the United States' Bonded Warehouse, for duties and other charges, as no one has come forward to relieve it." How long is this farce to continue? When will the bubble burst? Has not the game yet been played out? Scripholders rouse yourselves, and recollect "Up boys, and at them."

11. Guedalla.

Taris, March S.

WEST GRANADA.

WEST GRANADA.

WEST GRANADA.

Str.,—In society, a certain etiquette must be observed between gentiemen moving in the same station of life. I have taken the trouble to send to the office of the above company for simple information regarding the new debentures, and have also publicly asked for the same in your Journal, as courteously as possible, from the directors or any of their friends. Up to the present moment no communication has been made to me; consequently, shareholders are recommended not to take them up till they know what they are about. Perhaps one who has subscribed for some of the 13,0004, will be polite enough to answer the simple questions propounded by me in your Journal of the 29th Peb, as I have no doubt, if the replies are satisfactory, the remainder of the 10004, will be taken up shortly, which will thereby much benefit all holders. The "office" ought also to condescend to give me some information about the 75 St. Jago Nuggets I hold, without toese repeated hints. The directors and secretary now seem to pay themselves for witholding information. I am going to take no more trouble, but will, on my return to town, if I do not receive some communication, sue one of the directors, as an original allottee of 75 shares, not for the sake of the money, but to teach better manners, and make an example of one of the herd of gelf mining officials.—Paris, March 9.

H. Guedalla.

THE CALIFORNIAN GOLD COMPANIES.

thing shares being at present materially depressed, it may be as well reason of such depression, especially taking into account the large tal invested in them, causing wat numbers of individuals to be inte-ut the country, some on account of their own investments, others or

23 of the history of the gold fields, a burrier which could only be removed by and by the operation of other favourable circumstances promiseuously con143. Thus great uncertainty, and consequent indecision and difficulties, must of saty be experienced by the agent of any contemplated company. As these things me more settled, and the level of the labour market more adapted for employers, trunuities, in some degree, began to open for the commencement of operations, though some companies commenced getting ores ready for crashing, yet the operations for which organization by companies was adapted could not poshave commenced in a vigorous manner, because hitherto so many errors and wreniences or we from an imperfect knowledge of the class of machiner required, the means of transit to the scene of operations. These difficulties and delays, it be admitted, will of necessity arise, and do not by their proportions in the least in their nature from mining at home.

must be admitted, will of necessity arise, and do not by their proportions in the least differ in their nature from mining at home.

As a necessary consequence, the great distance from England must consume a vast amount of time; and when the great cost of everything in California, with the operation of all the other difficulties are connected, the comparatively small cost incurred in establishing the great positions already possessed by the leading companies—exeral of which have created their machinery, and are nearly ready for operation—great, and we may say national, credit is surely due to their directors for the exercise of the cool, cautious, and at the same time persevering, manly spirit which they have evinced for properly treating the extensive quartz beds of California. Those beds have every appearance of having supplied the loose diggings, by the washing of the rains from the surface, which view is confirmed by the actual operations of many different companies, who, after having gone as far below the surface as is less acted on by the rains, found the yield of gold to increase to a considerable depth. The riches which the quartz rocks contain, though at present unknown, must therefore be by no means immaterial, especially when it is considered that their surface washings alone have provided sufficient employment for hundreds of thousands of inhabitants, and have in a short time added their scores of millions sterling to the currency of the world.

Depression in the value of these shares may arise, but their real nature as investments are not affected; the apparently unreasonable delays being accounted for, by much more time being reasonably required than at home, while their actual progress has, though alowly, yet surely gone on: and from what we now hear of the leading companies, there is reason to shortly expect, from actual operations, returns which, at the lowest estimate, will yield material and handsome profits to the shareholders.

Thornkill, near Deschury, March 1.

THE FREE TRADE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—On the 3d instant, a meeting of members was held at the Whittington Club, for the purpose of ballotting for the allotments of land chosen by the committee. The chair was occupied by Mr. Jenkin Jones. The secretary explained, in a clear and lucid address, the regulations and rules of the society, and the business of the meeting terminated with the ballot. The following is a list of the fortunate numbers in the ballot:—

284 2787 274 162 231 244 355 1664 1969 643
111 253 1033 796 1575 680 2225 1647 2262 2073
2668 818 2098 105 1835 1980 183 457 327 229

RAILROAD UP A MOUNTAIN.—The railroad that connects the eastern and western parts of Pennsylvania, bringing the towns on Lake Erie and the great western rivers into direct communication with Philadelphia and the Atlantle, is carried over the lofty ridges of the Alleghary Mountains by a series of inclined planes. These are five in number, and the summit of the highest is 2600 ft. above the level of the sea. The trains are dragged up each incline by a rope attached to a drum worked by a stationary engine. They : c drawn acrose the plateaux which intervene between the inclines, in some cases by horses, in others by small locomotives. A new road is, however, being constructed, which will cross the mountainby one long winding incline. The assent will be so gradual in its circuitous course that a locomotive will be able to ascend and descend with its train of carriages. It is calculated that four hours will be assend by the substitution of this new rout, and the dispensing with the stationary engines.—Mr. Whitecorth's Report (New York Industrial Exhibition).

Hollowar's Ontment and Pulls, cereaux Remembers for Old Sores

engines.—Mr. Whatteorth's Report (New York Industrial Exhibition).

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, certain Remedies for Old Sores
and Ulcres.—Copy of a letter from Mr. John Johnson, of Tregaron, Wales, dated Desember 19, 1853. "To Prof. Holloway.—Sir: For twelve years I was afflicted with
sores on my legs and arras, which gradually booke out into ulcerous wounds, and disablad me from following any of the active duties of life. I tried a variety of medicines
and applied several limineats without benefit, but a friend finally recommended me
to use your ointment and pills, which completely healed the wounds, and restored me
to health, after every other means had failed."—Sold by all druggists, and at Prof.
Hollowsy's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

Original Currespondence.

ON THE TREATMENT OF ORES FOR GOLD

ON THE TREATMENT OF ORES FOR GOLD.

Sign.—Having heard a great deal about Mr. Berdan's machine when in London, and not being an advocate for amalgamating ores which might be otherwise dressed and cleaned, I was very particular in my examination of its working. The greatest part of the stuff I saw experimented on, if it contained two ounces of gold to the ton, might be reduced by dressing to be worth twenty ounces to the ton, without throwing away a particle of gold. It was chiefly goesan and quarts, the waste of which is very light. My plan would be, to s'amp it; then pass it through a greate, with about 160 holes to the inch; after which, dress it as you would its. It would be the eaving of a great deal of mercury, even if amalgamated afterwards. On looking at the balls of that machine tossing about, I considered that a great deal of mercury must escape around the plug, and in other ways. Having procured a shovel, and washed some of the refuse, I found in it several globules of mercury, which confirmed me in my belief. The machine is an expensive one, and not equal to our stamps or grinder. I watched it for three hours, and my impression was, that it would not crush more than 6 tons in 12 hours. Besides the wear of the machinery, the bulls and basin, I should think, will have to be replaced every six months to be fit for use. A machine for crushing ought to crush 50 tons in twenty-four hours.

In looking at your Supplement of Feb. 11, the accounts of that machine, or rather of the gold extracted, appear to be very extraordinary: I wish that the bulk may come up to the samples, but of which I am rather sceptical. I will give you one of the gold extracted, appear to be very extraordinary: I wish that the bulk may come up to the samples, but of which I am rather sceptical. I will give you one be pulverised as finely as gold, which is nearly the case in the mine I am Jose to the ton, enough to allow plenty of waste. This would be look of the ton, or so the pull waste of the pull waste of the pull waste of the pull

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN ENGLAND-BERDAN'S MACHINE.

Sir.,—The importance of the gold discoveries in this country induces me to frouble you again with a few remarks on the subject, it being very desirable that the public should be informed of the progress made in arriving at definite conclusions as to the extent of the auriferous mineral, and the mode proposed for profitably extracting the precious metal.

In order to remove all dealth of the progress of the proposed for profitably extracting the proposed for profitably extracting the proposed for profitable conclusions.

should be informed of the progress mass extent of the auriferous mineral, and the mode proposed for profitably extracting the precious metal.

In order to remove all doubts as to the real merits of this question of gold in England, it was arranged with Mr. Berdan that his machine should be entirely given up to a few influential gentlemen on the 23d of February, when every precaution should be observed with regard to the experiments tried. The ores to be operated upon were not taken to the works until the morning of the trials, when some of the gentlemen alluded to were there to receive them, and a confidential person accompanied the wargons in which they were carried from the railway station. Mr. Hensman, the engineer to the Bank of England, with six men employed by him, attended to the working and feeding of the machine, and the whole operation was superintended by Professor Campbell. The mercury used was virgin, and the doors were lockedduring he day, neither Mr. Berdan nor any of his staff being admitted.

Among other experimentatried, about 5 cwts. of gossan from a mine in Cornwall, at which very large quantities exist, were operated upon, the results of which were 3 dwts. It is a staff to the staff of the day of the machine was conducted under considerable disadvantages, the men not being accustomed to it; and before the gossan was completely pulverised the machine was stopped, owing to the breaking of the pulley wheel. I believe that practically, on a large scale, the gossan from the same lode from which the above was taken were assayed some time ago by two different assayers. One found little more than a trace of gold; and the other, at the rate of only 3 dwts. 6 grs. per ton. Whatever may be the cause of these differences, it is quite clear that, in this case at least, the trial by Berdan's machine was a fair one.

I would here merely add, that upon another occasion an experiment has been made

the cause of these differences, it is quite clear that, in this case at least, the trial by dan's machine was a fait one.

would here merely add, that upon another occasion an experiment has been made on 7 tons 6 cwts, of goosan from a mine in Devon, part of a much larger quantity sed; and a pice of fine gold, weighing 6 oz. 3 dwts. 8 grs., has been produced, am ich I shall be happy to show to any one who wishes to satisfy himself on the point this case, however, nother the meshes nor the separator were on the machine ich would materially interfere with the complete trial of the experiment, and abless, prevented the result being so favourable as it otherwise would have been to be quite on the safe side. I will say that 3 dwts. per ton will pay all expenses, in ding management, &c. It is evident, therefore, that where large quantities of sucrous mineral can be obtained, under ordinary circumstances, all above 5 dwts. per will be profit.

riferous mineral can be obtained, under demand and profit of will be profit.

The chief caution to be observed is as to the quantity of the gold-bearing rock of gosan that may exist in the various mines indicated, and I believe it will be prove that gold, like all other metals, will be found in the greatest aggregate abundance where it is moderately disseminated; that is, where the vein or rock contains a mederate per centage of gold.

38, Threadneedle-street, March 4.

GOLD IN ENGLAND-BERDAN'S MACHINE.

GOLD IN ENGLAND—BERDAN'S MACHINE.

Sire,—One of the most important questions ventilated, to use a modern phraseology in the present day, is that of mineralogy. That in England, or more properly speaking in Great Britain and Ireland, we have very many mines, and that, relatively, our mineral resources claim a prominent position in the nation's wealth, are truisms admitted by all; yet it is somewhat hamiliating to be constrained to confess, that whilst we have squandered millions of our capital in the unremunerative development of foreign mines, we have given but a listless apathetic attention to the opening up of the vast treasures that lie beneath our feet throughout the length and breadth of our own native land. How such a state of things could exist in a country proverbial for her riches, her untring energy in the acquisition of them, and her private enterprise, may, at first sight, appear extraordinary, but I believe a solution of the difficulty may be found in the fact, that the English are a reflecting husiness-like people, averse to speculations in the abstract; and, unless they are founded upon a solid basis, upon which as afe mercantile superstructure can be raised, they would eachew them as they would a plague; and it is deeply to be deplored that the result of this sound moral tendency in the nation is, that the game is left to be played out by reckless adventurers, who are seldom known "to die for their country's good."

This train of thought involuntarily leads us to consider the two questions propounded in connection with mineralogy, and about which so much has been written and said—namely, let. Is there gold in England and Ireland sufficient to remunerate the labourer for his toil, and the capitalist for his investure!—2d. Is Berdan's gold crushing and amalgamating machine the efficient agent for the purpose, assuming the first question to be answered in the affirmative? So far as it is possible to collect from all the returns recently recorded in the Mining Journal, forming a long list of experim

arrival of Berdan's machine in this country, I find a case quite parallel with this recorded in the Daily Nescs of the 9th of January last, in which the same discrepancies
arose, and Messra. Johnson and Matthey, whose honour and ability will not be questioned, have supplied the best answer they could give for such discrepancy—namely,
"That the gold is not equally disseminated in those formations," meaning the gossans
on which they experimented.

The experiments were made by those gentlemen for the committee of the Wheal
Exmouth and Adams United Mines, with gossan crushed and amalgamated by Berdan's
machine, and they state in their report of results as follows—that "The No.1 weighed
236 lbs., andfNo. 2, 244 lbs.; they were charged by us into the two parts of the machine,
having them previously very carefully cleaned and washed out. The quantity of mercury
used in each pan was 17 lbs. The machine was set in motion for 44 min., when the mercury was washed and squeezed through leather in the usual manner, and on weighing
seemed not to have suffered any apparent loss. After clearing off the small quantities
of mercury from the amalgam and fasion of the result of No.1, the gold produced did
not seem quite pure. It was, therefore, mixed with silver and reduced, producing
2 dwts, 41-5 grs. of pure gold, showing the produce equal to 1 oz. 0 dwt. 15 grs. to the
ton of 20 cwts. The result of No.2 was tested in the same manner, and gave a produce of 0-31 grs. of pure gold, equal to 2% grs. to the ton of 20 cwts. The mercury
used was assayed, in order to ascertain if any gold remained, and proved to hold it
equal to 4 grs. in each quantity, and making the total produce—No.1, 1, oz. 2 dwts.
8-12 grs.; in each quantity, and making the total produce—No. 1, 10 zo. 2 dwts.
8-12 grs.; in cach quantity, and making the fotal grouce—No. 1, 10 zo. 2 dwts.
10 zo. 2 dwts. 11 zoz. 2 dwts

power to account for this apparent discrepancy, although it is possible that some part of the mineral may contain larger proportions; in other words, "That the gold hot equally disseminated in these formations."

In corroboration of this report, Mr. Chatles. We comb cays—"It is due to Mr. Berdan to state, that not only did he give Mr. Johnson and his men the entire charge of the machine, but he and his clerk purposely left the premises the whole of the time the experiment was being made, and gave his men a triet orders not to modifie with the machinery in any way, unless desired to do so by Mr. Johnson. Great pains were taken to clean the pans thoroughly. The mercury was put into, and taken from dum by Mr. Johnson's men, and the experiment was satisfactory to all the partice preceding Such, Bir, is the reason which Messrs. Johnson and Matthey assign to recombine Such, Bir, is the reason which Messrs. Johnson and Matthey assign to recombine those apparent discrepancies, and no doubt when the acience of mineralogy is in a non-advanced state than it now is, the vexed question will be set at rest by a satisfactory advanced state than it now is, the vexed question will be set at rest by a satisfactory in the such as the satisfactory of the propriety in the furtherance of truth, or in driveloping the mineral resources of the country, "till those discrepancies are satisfactoryly accombined in Nature's laws examot tell you what it is, as to expect the British people to puse in their estimate of the value of gold in England, merely because the mind cannot are stimated to those experiments, and when they find that not a shadow of suspicion rests upon the integrity of Mr. Bedon in relation to those experiments, and when the, demand upon him.

Parton me, Sir, I pray you, for a momentary digression in passing, whiat I notes

his machine is so great, that he is obliged to open a new establishment for the pose of crushing and amalgamating ores on a scale commensurate to the call not made upon him.

Pardon me, Sir, I pray you, for a momentary digression in passing, whilst I notice a coarse and vulgar liberty taken with me in your last Number by a gentleman of whom personally I have spoken with respect, but with whom, reasoning (if the the name), I dealt unsparingly. Your columns, Sir, are not devoted to idle from minations—they are destined for a higher and nobler aim; and, I for one, she there violate the implied trust reposed in me of keeping them intact in that regard, I shall content myself at present by leaving him to minister to the depraved laste of those who will give him audience, and who like him delight—

I shall leave him to win his way to the admiration of all those who make "tirug assertions without proof, declamation without argument, and violent censure without dignity or moderation."

Jests.

EXTRACTION OF GOLD FROM ITS ORES.

EXTRACTION OF GOLD FROM ITS ORES.

Sin,—No metallurgist pretends at the present day that gold is contained in chime cal combination, even in the sulphurets, arsenurets, oxides, &c.: in all these cal the auriferous particles are mechanically combined, and only require triuration, order to liberate them, and remove the extraneous coating on their surface, no a render them susceptible to the action of the mercury. This trituratory condition is been neglected by modern minors, though practised on a small scale by the India and half-breeds of Chill and Peru.

I am led to these remarks by the announcement of gold in ores from Devonshit wales, &c., where it was not before suspected to exist. This reminds us, in the case will suffice to illustrate. The "tailings," or refuse sand, at Gold Hill, Nor Carolina, were made to yield \$28.75 cents a bushel, or \$575 the ton! These tailing had been bought by Mr. Samuel Williams, of Worcester, Massachusets, who orier several machines, on certain conditions. The tailings at the mines were assigned to the ton!

I see by the Supplement to the Mining J.urnal of the 11th Feb., that "674 expriments were made with Bordan's machine; of these, 540 are alleged to have yield gold from ores representing no visible trace of that metal in the crude form, in ease about 2 case, to the ton!" This statement appears preposterous to any one protection denored the control of the cont

GOLD REDUCTION MACHINES.

GOLD REDUCTION MACHINES.

Sim,—Although the great problem has been already solved—vix., that the aroughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are uniferuance of the problem remains to be solved—which is the best machine now in exider obtaining the most perfect results? The much-vaunted Berdan's machine to the first your to a standard like a substitution of the best singled "A. I now first your to a standard like a substitution of the word have not been contained to amount but to a few ton only. Yet there, in the yard of the word non-Works, lay the machines which, in the true sense of the word, have noted noise in the world. There they were, broken up and rendered throughly use, or condemned as fit only for the melting pot, after so limited an amount of an da period of little more than three mostles only; affording a perfect throughly in the solution of the problem of the word of t

so price of old fron; such is the fact as it exists in the United States, a are now violent in their denunciations."

2 sty. Sir, these statements are not unworthy to be recorded side by side of Mr. Perkea's, at a meeting of the Society of Arts, held the 23d Normarks were to this effect" That the average of wear and tear was so effore many months the balls would be through the side of the pur. Not is savours strongly of indirect commendation of some other machine the and I frankly avow my predilection for Perkes's machine. I have seen and have had the benefit of the judgment of men of much mechanical skill estimony to the efficient way in which Mr. Perkes's machine works. Of someone operand I need not speak, for that he himself has explained ed acquiescence in the opinion of Messrs. Ansted and Henry, and of his foot to carry out his experiments upon that system (which, by the way, he sofore they suggested): the public must reap the benefit, for nothing are of virgin mercury, and subsequent distillation, can give a reliable result septy interested in mining operations. I trust you will give a place to this ation in your columns.—Throgmorton street, March 9.

QUARTZ CRUSHING, AND AMALGAMATING GOLD.

QUARTZ CRUSHING, AND AMALGAMATING GOLD.

Str.,—However desirable it is to live in the esteem of others, still the effect tode so to not invariably successful where the line of duty bappens to cross the public sugrandisement of those others. So also that simple act of crossing, albeit in line and of the strict cense of duty, too offen transmutes specious social esteem into according to a trict cense of duty, too offen transmutes specious social esteem into according to the control of the strict cense of duty, too offen transmutes specious social esteem into according to the control of the strict cense of duty, too offen transmutes specious social esteem into according to the control of the strict cense of the strict c

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.

SIE,—Again I fly to your influential columns, in the hope of at least obtaining its some of the presiding authorities of this unhappy mine, who have inflicted such have on my already attenuated purse, some ball for the wounds under which bleeding. Would you believe it, Sir, that, notwithstanding the glowing which the prospectus of wast and almost immediate dividends, after exarely any outse, the faith of which I paid a cash premium, besides giving up my proportion of the cent. of the nett profits to the promoters for that is what my solicitor says it ame to), and this for shares which I cannot sell now for 3s. in the open masks, we now called upon to pay another call of 3s, per share, equal to 2000L, on the mine help to pay off our outstanding liabilities, meet heavy bills due, &c. For what we poor adventurers know, there may possibly be (though I cannot is "For what we poor adventurers know, there may possibly be (though I cannot still outstanding; and, who knows, in the remote distance, a constantly resistence after that, for all which each of us shareholders are liable. Is it sit straight managed? What experience have our authorities in what I now learn requires the practice. Why are our meetings held late at night; and why, in addition to a name, law company not also a settled and separate local habitation?

Why are no agent's reports shown to the meetings? Why are we not favoured, at our general meetings, with a single voucher for paymenta? And when (oh, for that "good day coming?") all our liabilities are designed.

quarts, spot for lead; th of small cub ration; no e winze 7 feet this lode is n lode, full 6 t

Siz,—At the shareholder), wane sett reashowed us ovit, and have a the men have rations for the ddition no. d W Siz,—I reacting, as dit seed itself, is bed of a copy well-defined we pean to dip no. About 15 fat nearly north a tin lode, under of spar, prian, occurs another spar. This un issue even cours to the Great sanother well worth a violet of the control of the spar is the whole of the whole of the control of the whole of the whole of the control of the whole of the whole of the whole of the worth a violet to the control of the whole of

ANTHRAC is,--In one o to the rem

any, what additional capital shall we have to expend, and wha titime before we may really even hope for a dividend?
What is our future general plan of working?
Why do not they pursue a mainly course; and if we are "dipped," let us know the work, of it at once? Clear off all liabilities, however large—make a full call at once, giving us time to pay it in—refund all ill-gotten premiums, and then make, for the further proceeding of the works, another call, giving us a longer time to pay it in.
1, for one, have already many calls on a slender purse, taking care that, though not be large, it shall be sufficient for the purpose. Then we shall stand a better chance, that our shares will at least be salcable in the market, in which case your columns will be no longer invaded, or your valuable space engrossed by—March 1.

A COUNTRY SHARRHOLDER.

FOX TOR MINE.

FOX TOR MINE.

Sin,—I visited this mine on the 2d instant, and being so well pleased with the piles of work at surface, it induced me to go underground, where I found the lode to be a wildefined one, and situated in a tin district, and the tributers doing well at 5s. in 1t. There is also a cross-course running north and south; the back of the same has been easy by streamers, as low as they could keep the water, and from which they easy great quantities of tin. I find nothing wanting but a small outlay of some yell, or soft,—that is, to lay the mine open in the first place, sink the shaft (which has been find in the first place, sink the shaft (which has been find in the proper of the first place, sink the shaft (which has been find for the place). I found the machinery of the first order, and every thing necessary, with the exception of a horse-whim. I may fearlessly assert that will the capital I have already stated laid out, under a judicious management, it could com produce to the shareholders from 30 to 40 per cent. Any parties, personator of the place of the plac

WHEAL ECKLEY.

WHEAL ECKLEY.

Sin,—Yesterday, Capt. W. Richards, of Redruth, Capt. J. Dale, and I, went undergond at this mine, and examined the lode in the 10 fm. level; it is composed of a latter of spar of the most promising character, mixed with flookan, prian, and sugary cards, spotted with mundle, all forming clements of the most promising character for lad cubes of mundle. This lode is sendeded is highly minoralised, being full of sail cubes of mundle. This lode is nearly 5 ft. wide, and requires deeper exploration; so doubt can reasonably be entertained that it will then be productive. A wine? I feel has been sunk on it in the addit level, and 17 cwts. of lead raised; list lide is nearly north and south. In the addit level is a very large and kindly caunter lot, full of the wide, having an underlie of 3 ft. per fur.; this lode is not vet productive of minoral, but at a greater depth will be as good as the other lode. The caunter mas a few degrees variation of east and west; at their junction great produce must be expected. If go hence to Wheal Marshall, St. Stephen's, where a discovery has been sade in cutting the Cornwall Railway.—St. Columb, March 8.

G. Henwood.

PROCKTER UNITED.

Sig.—At the request of, and in company with, a gentleman from Yorkshire (a large parcholder), I visited this mine, to see whether the much vaunted gift of the Treme set really existed. On arrival, we found Mr. Goldsworthy, the captain, who seed as over the ground comprising the Trewane Mine. His men are at work on an arrival was a seed as quantity of lead ore for dressing, I should say about 70f, worth, he men have been taken from the underground works to forward the surface operations for the reception of the engine, which is daily expected. Of the value of the freeker Mine.—March 8.

G. Herwood,

WHEAL MARSHALL (St. STEPHENS, CORNWALL).

WHEAL MARSHALL (St. Stephens, Cornwall).

sn,-I reached this mine about noon to-day, and proceeded at once to the railway ning, as directed. I must confess I had been quite unprepared for what there presided itself, the first objected that attracted my attention being a rich gossan on the exi of scoper lode, fully 9 feet wide; but this was not cut deep enough to show disknew walls. This lode runs within a point or two of cast and west, and aparato dip nearly 3 feet in a fathom.

Jost 15 fathoms cast of the above is an elvan course, 10 or 12 feet wide, running only north and south, having very little underlay: 7½ fathoms cast is a very large only, underlying about 1 foot per fathom east. This lode is 4 feet wide, composed tyar, prian, peach, and strongly impregnated with iron. 2 fathoms east of this own sucher lode, about 3 feet wide, strongly mineralised with iron, flookan, and in. This underlays about 1½ foot in the fathom, and is immediately overlaid by a ugelvan course, running nearly north and south.

The whole of these lodes are embedded in a kindly killas, and appear to be running the first bould by a ugelvan course, running nearly north and south.

The whole of these lodes are embedded in a kindly killas, and appear to be running to the Great Douglas sett, if they, indeed, be not the lodes on which they have examinely operated with such signal success. The whole are now exposed, and are elievanth a visit from the geologist or miner. The company have reason to be diged to the Cornwall Railway Company, for having made a discovery that will relie the value of the sett.

The other part of the mine I have previously reported on, and as evening was fast the contract of the setter of the tools of the setter of the setter.

The other part of the mine I have previously reported on, and as evening was fast the rection of the new large water-wheel.

Gro. Hen wood.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

a—in one of your Journals, about three months since, I read an article on the obscion of anthracite coal into London for household purposes, and also for the obscion of anthracite coal into London for household purposes, and also for the obscion-results of all sizes, and especially for ships of war. One impression consists the reader was that the lidie of using it in steam-ships of war as a more fuel for several reasons was new in England. So far from this being the colourers; another was that the idea of using it in steam-ships of war as a parago, before I left for this country. I endeavoured to draw the attention less who were supposed to be the proper persons to the following points in regard abstance coal—viz., that a larger quantity of it could be stowed in a given space perhaps any variety of bituminous coal in Great British; that there was no promiting of its entering into spontaneous combustion; that it suffered less breakure, the state of the control of the \hat{s}_{R_r} —In one of your Journals, about three months since, I read an article on the instanction of anthracite coal into London for household purposes, and also for the vessels of all sizes, and especially for ships of war. One impression con

assating the memorary coyages.

In again to the supply of coal is legisland being limited by the quantity which being any to the supply of coal is legisland being limited by the quantity which being any to the supply of coal is legisland being limited by the quantity which being the little states. The owners of the coal whence the chief supply of its legisland, have often put forth that it was inexhaustible, yet they have have a supply of the little states. The owners of consumers as little as possible; this, the little states are supply of the states of t

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brought to Philadelphia, chiefly by railway, 199 miles from the city. At Baltimore, the beautiful bituminous coal of the Cumberland region has been delivered at the wharf for four years past at \$3.75c. per ton, and recently lower. This price equals about 15a. 6d. English, and this after being brought more than 200 miles by railway. It is to be remembered that every class of workmen and labourers concerned in bringing both this coal and the anthracite to market are paid much better wages than the same sort of men in England. In the United States, coal is constantly getting cheaper, and we expect to have coal at Baltimore before long at \$2.75c. per ton. In England, at some important manufacturing points, as at Birmingham, and at Swansea, in Wales, it is getting dearer.

Course Falls Mine. Eagle Merkoner, Lake Swarriag, 18.8.** MATHEW RIGHTS. ales, it is getting dearer. Copper Falls Mine, Eagle Harbour, Lake Superior, U.S.

COMPETITIVE FURNACES.

COMPETITIVE FURNACES.

Sig.—In the Mining Journal of last week Mr. Charles Wye Williams says—"1 trust, before this discussion is concluded, on enabling the public, through your columns, to understand the subject, and apply the Argand principle to the furnace of boilers, without the costly aid of Mr. Prideaux or Mr. Lee Stevens:" preceding which announcement there is a detailed description of his Argand furnace, extracted from Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts, and communicated to your readers through Mr. Henry Direcks, who is, or was, I believe, the London agent of Mr. C. W. Williams. Assuming that I am right in this identification of Mr. C. W. Williams's furnace, I shall be happy to join issue with him in a manner much more astisfactory to practical men, than a mere controversy can afford; leaving Mr. Prideaux, as I dare say he will leave me, to a perfectly independent course of action.

The admission made by Mr. C. W. Williams, in the Liverpool Polytechnic Society, on the 13th Feb. last, that I "must be successful in certain furnaces under certain conditions," clearly indicates, that he does not admit the applicability of my furnaces to so large a range of utility as he claims for his own; and I open my proposal to him, by giving his invention the full benefit that he may suppose to be derivable by its application under the most favourable "conditions" he can obtain for it; mine being to that extent placed to a disadvantage; and thus to compare the efficiency of both. Let him, then, select in Liverpool or London, whichever may be most convenient to him, then, select in Liverpool or London, whichever may be most convenient to him, then, select in Liverpool or London, whichever may be most convenient to him, then select in Liverpool or London, whichever may be most convenient to him, then, select in Liverpool or London, whichever may be most convenient to him, then select in Liverpool or London, whichever may be most convenient to him, then, select in Liverpool or London, whichever may be most convenient to him, the

vision as may be bereafter arranged between us, let us have their comparative merits fairly and effectually ascertained. The trial to include, among other points of examination:

1. The entire charges of construction.

2. The ascertained effects as regards the production of smoke.

3. Time occupied in getting up steam.

4. Consumption of coals required to keep the steam at a given pressure for a certain number of hours or days.

5. Quantity of water evaporated by each pound of coals.

6. The arbitrators to determine the question of preference between the two furnaces by a general comparison and estimate of the results.

I thus propose to concede to Mr. C. W. Williams whatever advantage he can gain at starting; and I ask for nothing whatever in my own favour.

And I further propose, that if the greater merit be assigned to his furnace, that I shall present 20 guineas to any Public Charity which may be named by him, and that, as a matter of course, he shall be similarly laid under contribution if my furnace should happen to be the winner; which, in fact, would be in either case a very slight atonement to society for the uncharitable feelings which have been already elleited by "the smoke controversies."

On equal terms, and under the like conditions, I am quite ready to compete with any patentee or proprietor of a patent for smoke prevention, or "smoke consumption," whose furnaces are in actual operation.

In making these offers I humbly submit that I am doing more to deserve the confidence of the public, particularly as I have so many scores of furnaces in auccessful work, than I should do in discussions which, almost without exception, comment or a similar nature that have preceded it, of what little value misconceived theory is—such theories as have been so pertinaciously urged against me—in opposition to practical demonstration. It has been obligingly furnished under the sanction of the chairman and directors of the London and Westminster Steamboat Company, accompanied by a letter to which I shall hereafter h

Fish-street Hill, City, March 8.

Experiments upon the boiler of the Moss Rose with Mr. Lee Stevens's invention, using as fuel the West Hartley coal, contrasted with the ordinary mode of combustion:—

1 lb. of coal evaporated 5:9 lbs. of water with the apparatus—being again with the apparatus of 1:8 lbs. of water for every 1 lb. of coal consumed.

315:6 lbs. of coal consumed per hour with the apparatus.

341 lbs. of coal consumed per hour with the apparatus.

2331:8 lbs. of water evaporated per hour with the apparatus.

2042 lbs. of water evaporated per hour with the apparatus.

Proving the admission of air by your system to be of great benefit when using Hartley coals, and a saving of 1:5 lbs. of coal evaporating the same quantity of water.

Surrey Boat House, Lambeth, March 6.

B. Galloway, Engineer.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE-MR. HENRY DIRCKS.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE—Mr. HENRY DIRCKS.

Sin,—Taking the garbled and incorrect report of the proceedings at the Liverpool Polytechnic Society, which recently appeared in the Mining Journal, as his guide (if not as his production), the assumption of Mr. Henry Dircks that I met thereat with "complete discomfiture," may appear to be very reasonable.

You will, nevertheless, allow me to observe that, by that society—which your correspondent, with his eustomary inaccuracy, describes in your Journal of last week to be "the scientific society in Liverpool," as if there existed no "Royal Institution," or other scientific society in Liverpool," as if there existed no "Royal Institution," or other scientific societies there—I was invited to deliver a lecture on the subversion of smoke, and to give a full explanation of my patent smokeless furnaces.

But the subsequent discussion, instead of having that logical relation to the antecedents, which would have been properly enforced in any other society, whether professedly scientific or simply governed by the dictates of common sense, was chiefly occupied by what Mr. Charles Wye Williams had said, written, printed, or effected with his invention; by refferental landations of his cold-air system; and (among ther non nequanturs) by refforts on the part of the chairman to confine the discussion to "the chemistry of combustion?" I naturally felt the absurdity (at least) of all this; and being, from the lateness of the bour, reduced to a reply of a few moments to more than a dozen speeches, I could only imperfectly and briefly answer the incidental observations that had been made against my invention; challenge any practicable issue regarding my patent rights; evines a better feeling towards others than has hitherto been shown to me. by calling upon the corporative authorities of Liverpool to encourage Mr. C. W. Williams and other inventors as well as myself; and by a little tilting with Mr. Williams, which did not prevent that gentleman from moving the vote of thanks to me with whi

THE SMOKE NUISANCE-MR. WILLIAMS AND MR. PRIDEAUX

THE SMOKE NUISANCE—MR. WILLIAMS AND MR. PRIDEAUX.

Sin,—Having been disappointed in getting the diagrams of the self-acting valves in time for your next publication, I am obliged to defer until next week my retutation of the views of Mr. Prideaux on that subject. The diagram of the Argand furnace, with the comments from Dr. Ure's Dictionary of the Arts (last week supplied to your Journal by Mr. Dircks), have so fully explained its principle and application, and so unanswerably refuted Mr. Prideaux's claim to merit or originality, that any further remarks from me on that subject would be unnecessary. Mr. Prideaux, however, having in a short letter in your last Journal raised a new issue, calls for a few observations on my part.

Mr. Prideaux now endeavours to turn attention aside from the true points at issue between us, by affecting to be the injured party. This is but the common resource of a confuted antagonist. It would, however, have been more worthy of him, as a set. entitle man, and one who has volunteered his charges against my so-called "schemes," had he replied in direct terms to my charges against himself. I asked for the grounds on which he, in so offensive a manner, stated, through your Journal, that "he felt it a duty he owed the public to caution them, lest they might believe that he countenanced the schemes of Mr. Charles Wee Williams, either by precept or example." To that I merely asked for some explanation as to what were the "schemes" with which he so uncourteously associated my name. His reply to this was a mere reference to three purely scientific heads of discussion, but which could not possibly have justified such offensive personality. Mr. Prideaux also published, through your Journal, that he considered my schemes" as faulty and erroneous, and had so characterised them in his Treatise." To this I merely asked him to point out "in what part of his Treatise, and in what terms, be had so characterised what I had written oradopted."

As to this last query, by has since been wholly silent, a

- 43 MINING IN IRELAND.—The mines throughout the counties of Donegal and Fermanagh, under the management of F. Lisabe, Esq., C.E., are producing an abundant supply of copper, lead, zinc, and silver. Some gentlemen from the Donegal Mining Company have lately arrived from London, and are making arrangements for extending the works; we wish them every success. The working classes are receiving constant employment, at high wages, at the mines,—Ballyahannon Herald.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

DRAKE WALLS MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly meeting of shareholders in this company was held on the 3d inst., Mr. P. STAINSBY in the chair.

The quarterly meeting of shareholders in this company was held on the 3d inst.,

Mr. P. Stainsby in the chair.

We published last week the captain's report and accounts, and now subjoin a more lengthened report of the proceedings than we were then able to give.

The Chairban said the costs had been excessively heavy of late, the extras for machinery amounting to 1127L, which, as there had been no additional mine cost, would have made a very good balance in hand, but the expenditure had placed the mine is an excellent condition. The next three months they would have the benefit of these improvements, in addition to the disposable balance, according to the present accounts, of 683L, showing that, at the very lowest calculation, they would have in the next three months 180%, applicable for a dividend.

Mr. DUNSFORD enquired if the accounts were made up to December?

The Chairban replied in the affirmative. They had opened two new shafts, which they all knew were very expensive things. They had also exceted a new stamps wheel, and the mine was now in a better position in every respect than ever. They had a twork upwards of 20 unihers, 150 engaged in the dressing department, and about 50 carpenters, smiths, &c.

Mr. DUNSFORD complained that they only sampled once in three months, and was of opinion it would be better to sample every mouth.

The Chairban's said that in future they intended to sample every mouth.

The Chairban's said that they did. They would have a much better account to give next time, and be in a position to declare a very good dividend.

Mr. Burssey said, if it was a correct report, there was not the slightest doubt they would have good results next time.

Mr. Dunsrond said there was a statement in the Mining Journal last week of the quantity of ore sold, and he wished to know what ores they were?

The Chairban's said there was a statement in the Mining Journal last week of the quantity of ore sold, and he wished to know what ores they were?

The Chairban's said there was a statement in the Mining

Union Tin and Smelting Company should be again taken up, it would afford great facilities to this company.

Mr. Ensor then entered into a very full explanation of the workings, describing them by a section on the table. He said there was one circumstance which was very satisfactory to him, the castern ground was opening rich. The reason they had not made larger profits was quite apparent; the mine had been cleared out to the 40, and as ore existed below that level they must siak lower. The error had been in not subscribing sufficient capital, but working the mine out of the profits. Captain Skewes was entitled to great praise for the manner in which he had opened the mine in the middle, and driving cast and west. This mine had always been worked for tin, but in the cross-cut they would no doubt find a copper lode, and he should be glad to hear they were prosecuting that cross-cut with all possible speed. If Drake Walls was economically and energetically managed, they would obtain large returns, and have a lasting mine.

economically and energetically managed, they would obtain large returns, and managed insting mine.

The Charman's said it was the opinion of mine agents in the locality, 30 years ago, that the tin lodes would turn into copper lodes.

Mr. Esson called attention to the western ground, where they had three quarters of a mile on the copper lodes, which, when opened, they would be able to develope without much further expense. It was satisfactory to him to see the way the mine was now being werked, and in six or twelve months they would have a most excellent paying mine; but he would sooner see the capital expended in working than declaring early dividends.

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NEW POLGOOTH AND WOODCLOSE MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of adventurers was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Mr. P. D. HADOW in the chair.

Mr. FOULKES, the secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting,

Mr. Foulkes, the secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said the meeting had been called in order that the shareholders in the Great Polgooth and New Polgooth Mines should consider what course to pursue. Shortly after the formation of the Great Polgooth Company a circular was issued, inviting the shareholders to take shares in the New Polgooth and Woodclose Company, which it was proposed to divide into 10,000 shares, and which it was generally supposed had all been allotted, but only 7155 had been appropriated. During the difficulties in the Great Polgooth Company, nothing had been done with regard to these mines, but now that the prospects of the Great Polgooth were so highly favourable, it was determined that measures should be taken to make these mines remunerative. It had been considered that the best course to be pursued was to work the New Polton and the small amount of calls in arrear paid, they would have ample capital to commence with; he trusted, therefore, the mine would not be allowed to lay dormant any longer. He (the chairmain) would now call upon the secretary to read the report.

The Secretars then read the following report:—

This company was first issued in 10,000 shares, payable by three instalments of Us-

any longer. He (the chairmain) would now call upon the secretary to read the report. The Secretary then read the following report:—

This company was first issued in 10,000 shares, payable by three instalments of 10s. each, but at the death of the manager, in March last, it was found that 7155 only had been appropriated, leaving 2545 unallotted. Contracts had been entered into for the erretion of two steams-engines, a 24-head stamps, and other machinery, together, which will the necessary pitwork, erection of buildings, &c., for starting the mine, amounting to 680%, for New Polgooth, and 2262%, for Woodclose, making together, 3063%. Under these circumstances it was deemed advisable, when the inspection of Great Polgooth was made by Capts, Michell and Thomas, that a report should at the same time be obtained upon the prospects and state of the works on this sett, which was done. With a diminished capital, however (in consequence of the whole of the shares not having been allotted), the following minute was passed at a meeting, held 28th Dec. last:—"The company was first issued in 10,000 shares, but 2815 having remained unallotted at the decease of the late manager, it seemed expedient, for the present, to limit the operations to that portion of the sett known as New Polgooth, and to reduce the issue of shares to 8000: \$45 shares, therefore, remaining unappropriated, the secretary was instructed, forthwith, to write to Mr. West, the contractor for the machinery, stating, that if he would take 400 shares, the meeting would engage to procure the remainder." The subjoined accounts show the financial position of the company to the 31st Dec. last, and in the event of the 845 shares being taken up, and the instalments upon the other shares fully paid, the bulance in favour of the mine, after deducting liabilities to that time, will be 22901; 2s. 8d. It will be seen that the company has paid for the purchase of the sett, 20001; paid on account of engine, plant, and mine cost, 60054, 11s. 3d. = 50054, 11s. 3d. The engine

The following statement of accounts was then submitted :-

> .. £ 383 10 11 Balance in favour of mine .

The Chairman said, Mr. Brown, the purser, was lately in town, and expressed a high opinion of its prospects. He much wished he could have attended the meeting, but he had received a communication, dated only vesterday.

The Secretary then read the following report:—

high opinion of its prospects. He much wished he could have attended the meeting, but he had received a communication, dated only yesterday.

The SECRETARY then read the following report:—
As the meeting of this company is to be held to morrow, the latest intelligence will no doubt be desirable. The 14 fm. level, on the south lode, having been cleared to the present western end, and the lode there for the time appearing rather disordered, it was deemed advisable to rise in the back of this level about 60 fathoms west of the rengine-shaft. This rise is up about 5 feet, and the whole of the lode has been well mixed together, and a fair sample taken and tried, which produced 2 cwts. 2 grs. 10s. of tin per 160 sacks. The adit has never been driven on this lode in this direction, so that the ground is in whole to surface, except so far as the ancients may have gone down on it from surface, which is not likely to leave us less than a back of 20 fms. to 30 fms. high. The lode is small, but has considerably increased in size in the little we have raised. This must not be considered rich, but as opening a fair and, it is believed, extensive piece of tribute ground. It is the first attempt at discovery; and if Capt. Packey's views can be carried out, there is every prospect of success.

Lengthened reports were also read from: Capt. Michell, mining agent to Lord Falmouth, and from Capts. Puckey and Thomas.

The CTAIRMAN said, this was all legitimate speculation, and if it should be abandoned, those who had paid the first, second, and third instalments would not only lose them, but the advantages the working of this mine would confer on the Great Polgooth, When this mine was first brought out it was to be under the management of the committee of the Great Polgooth, but as some of those gentlemen were not on the committee at that time, it was not likely they would take the management of the committee at that time, it was not likely they would take the management of the committee at that time, it was not likely they would ha

nothing had been done in this undertaking, and it could not be expected that the new members of the committee would take a share in the existing liabilities.

Mr. CORTHONS Sald, unless the whole number of shares were fully taken up, and the calls in arrear paid, any money that might be subscribed would be returned. The CHARMANS Sald, the work might be commenced to-morrow, and the steam-engine set to work immediately. There were backs which would soon be opened, and would considerably reduce the monthly expenditure. It would certainly be a great pity if the adventure should be allowed to drop, from parties neglecting to subscribe for the small number of shares required to carry on the concern.

It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. CORTHONS moved, and Mr. RASCH seconded, the following resolution:—

"That it is expedient the works of that portion of the sett, known as New Polgo e proceeded with, and for that purpose parties be invited to take up the unap virtated portion of the shares, and that the bolders of shares upon which any in-ments are due be called upon to pay up the same."

The Chairman said he considered the matter now put in a straightforward light, and it was for the shareholders to elect whether the mine should be worked or abandoned. He was of opinion it was a legitimate speculation, and would eventually make a good dividend-paying mine.

It was then moved that a summary of the reports and accounts be printed, and sent to the adventurers.

the adventurers. Mr. Rascs proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, for the clear and able man-

r in which he had conducted the business, and the explicit information afforded to

the meeting.

Mr. Hebeltine seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Chainman, in acknowledging the compliment, said the secretary had supplie him with every information; and if there was any merit, it was due to him.

The proceedings, which were conducted throughout with the greatest unanimity then terminated.

CASTLE DINAS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on Tues. Mr. F. M. BALL in the chair.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting, submitted the subjoined statement of a counts for four months, ending with January costs:—

Balance last account, £70 15 7

Mino cost from October to January 316 12 0

Deposit on ordering machine 125 0 0 Balance last accour, t E79 13 7
Mino cost from October to January 316 12 0
Deposit on ordering machine 125 0 0
Bill accepted by Committee in payment of two of Berdan's 125 0 0
machines 1125 0 0 machines.
Balance of l'aterest account
Cash paid (mgineer for expenses at the mine 9 3 1-10 0 0=£1665 10 8 Call made 23d August ... Leaving balance against adventurers. £1255 18 8

The following is the report of the committee

The following is the report of the committee:—

The committee have to report, that since the last quarterly general meeting some improvement in the tin ground at Castle Dinas has been noticed by the agents on the mine; also, that every attention has been given to clearing the levels, and raising material for being operated upon by Berdan's patent crushing and amalgamating material for being operated upon by Berdan's patent crushing and amalgamating machines, now on their way to the mine, and for the reception and fixing of which the preparations are now nearly completed. Some delay has occurred in delivering the machines ordered, pursuant to the resolution of the general meeting, held 2d Dec. last; and it has been necessary for the committee, in earrying out the instructions of the general meeting, to give their acceptance to Mr. Berdan's agents for the amount of balance outstanding upon the contract—viz., 11234. It is not, however, probable that the machines can be set in full working order to yield sufficient returns for meeting payment of the committee's acceptance before it will become due; it therefore becomes necessary at this meeting to make a sufficient call for that purpose. The machines have been forwarded to Bristol, ready for shipment to Cornwall, and will in course of the present week be delivered at Hayle, and from thence be sent to the mines.

and mannines have been forwarded to Bristol, ready for shipment to Cornwall, and will in course of the present week be delivered at Hayle, and from thence be sent to the mines.

The committee have the satisfaction of stating, that they have secured the services of one of Mr. Berdan's engineers, to superintend the erection and management of the machinery, at a salary of 34, per week. It has also been considered indispensable for the more effectual development of the mines to require the whole time and attention of Capt. Brewer: his entire services have, therefore, been engaged at the moderate salary of 61, 62, per month. These proceedings have been strongly advised and recommended by Mr. Brunton and Capt. P. Flord; and it is confidently expected that this increase in the agency charges will be fully compensated by the results. The committee have further to report, that immediately after the last quarterly general meeting, they decread it advisable to obtain further proof than that previously acquired as to the surfierous nature of the lodes at Castle Dinas Mines, so as to justify them in carrying out the instructions then received for purchasing a pair of Mr. Berdan's machines, and working the mines for gold. It was accordingly arranged that Messra. J. Goaze, W. Vivian, and J. D. Brunton, should go down to the mines, and procure from the lodes under their immediate observation, and see the samples placed in casks under their own seals. This was done, and the samples so obtained were secured, and subsequently experimented upon by Mr. Berdan's machines at the Windsor Hron Works, City-road, in presence of the committee and several other gentlemen engaged in similar experiments. The results obtained were as follows, and cannot but be regarded as highly satisfactory:

Sample No. 1, taken from Dinus Corner lode, under very unfavourable circumstances; the lode at the place where taken being split into branches, and at least two-thirds of the enganted as highly satisfactory to substance of the committee and several othe

of gold. Odes from which the samples were taken run for nearly 1% mile in length

The lodes from which the samples were taken run for nearly 1% mile in length through the sett.

Professor Anstad, and other scientific and practical men, having ascertained that a pair of Eerdan's machines will crush 10 tons of hard quarts in 24 hours, at a cost not exceeding 12s. 9d. per ton, it is thought that, as the ores at Castle Dinas are not of a very bord quality, a larger quantity per diem may, on the average, be crushed, at a considerably lower rate of cost than the above estimate.

Upon the supposition that the ores will yield on an average only 1 ox. gold, value (say) 3d. Lie, per ton, and that the pair of machines will reduce 10 tons of stuff per day, and be kept working 25 days in each month, and estimating the total expenses at 11. per ton, a profit of 5s74. Dis. per month would result to the company; or if only balf an ounce of gold per ton of ore should be obtained, the profit would then be 218d. Lies, per month. The first stated result would give a dividend at the rate of about 2l. per annum per share; and the latter result would yield about 12s. 6d. per annum per share; and the latter result would yield about 12s. 6d. per annum per share; and the latter result would yield about 12s. 6d. per annum per share; and the latter result would yield about 12s. 6d. per annum per share; and the latter result would yield about 12s. 6d. per annum per share; and the latter result would yield about 12s. 6d. per annum per share; the would be quite irrespective of any produce from the tim ores, which the committee have good reason to hope will also return considerable profits after a farther outlaw in prosecuting the necessary works, in accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Calvert and Capt. P. Floyd.

Fiattering as these calculations may appear, the committee, nevertheless, feel confident in submitting them to the consideration of the shareholders as being quite probable of an early realisation, althouch some little time must yet elapse before their securacy can be practically determined.

deficing a submitting them to the consideration of the shareholders as being quite robable of an early realisation, althour some little time must yet elapse before their coursey can be practically determined. It is estimated that the pair of Berdan's machines will be erected, and in full ope-ation at the mine within two months from this date; so that by the next quarterly eneral meeting positive results will be obtained, by which it will be proved whether old mining can be successfully prosecuted by this company. In the interval, every recurring the success which they confidently hope will eventually reward their certings and amply compensate their co-adventurers for their capital, patience, and perseverance.

The Charman expressed his confidence in the undertaking; and it was proposed that a call of 7s. 6d. per share be made, payable on or before the 8th of April, which

unanimously responded to.

ssrs. Dallaway, Goase, P. Watson, and Stubbs, were appointed the committee of
agement for the next three months; and an unanimous vote of thanks to the
rman terminated the proceedings.

PORT ROYAL AND ST. ANDREW'S COPPER MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Monday.

Mr. F. Prolen in the chair.

The notice convening the neeting having been read, the following report was then

submitted:—
Since the report laid before an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, held on the 14th July last, the directors have the pleasure of stating that, in August last, they dispatched to Jamaica Mesers. Lowry and Clemes, with an efficient staff of 16 miners. The directors have every reason to be satisfied with the selection made, and have instructed Mesers. Lowry and Clemes to examine carefully the various estates under lease to the company, and then concentrate their efforts and mining staff on those properties where indications might hold out the greatest prospects of success. In accordance with this, the mining operations have been principally conducted at Tower-hill, Retreat, and Silver-hill.

Respecting Tower-hill, Retreat, and Silver-hill.

Respecting Tower-hill, Capt. Clemes writes, under date 24th January:—"In the level advancing towards the shaft the appearances have rather improved; for several futhoms a grey porphyry with two walls has occupied the whole width of the level, and has just intersected a red perphyry, very similar to that in the shaft; at this junction a small flat deposit of silicate of copper was obtained. It is in these traversing masses where we generally expect to find some important change. I hope in my next to be able to furnish you with more particulars on this point. I estimate a few weeks will effect the communication with the shaft, if no unforeseen obstruction takes place."

At Betreat—"The ries is communicated to the surface, the result of which has been in laying open a contracted stratum of porphyry, containing iron pyrites only; we have succended this careavising for the areasent and the grant who were employed, have laying open a contracted stratum of porphyry, containing iron pyrites only; we suspended this operation for the present, and the men who were employed, have an placed at Tower-hill.

In laying open a contracted stratum of porphyry, containing iron pyrites only; we have suspended this operation for the present, and the men who were employed, have been placed at Tower-hill."

The report upon Silver-hill is as follows:—"No. I level has intersected two additional flokians, with parallel masses of iron pyrites, together with the yellow sulphuret of copper: the whole stratum through which this level has traversed has been of a varied nature, composed of argulaceous and chloride lastes and grauwacke. In No. 2 level, the position of which you will be supplied with by my sketches, which will leave by this mail, for the last 16 flms has been in limestone, but to-day it has intersected the argillacious slate, exceedingly well stratified, and superior to anything I have yet seem; and should this well-organised stratum continue as it progresses, it is our expectation and hope that the various flookans and mineralised masses will concentrate at this deep level, and result in something valuable and permanent. No. 3 level is a new operation, which has been traversing through limestone. It has now cross-cut an elvan course, or a porphyritic dyke, 2 feet wide, highly mineralised with iron pyrites of an argentiferous character. Time will not admit of any detailed information as to its value by this mail, but it will be duly forwarded as the developments are maste. The discovery of an clean course is a very important feature in our operations. The decisive result will be seen when the drivings shall have reached the grauwacke formation at the lowest point to which the elvan may extend."

In a letter, dated Jamaica, January 25th, 1854, Mr. Henry Lowry writes to the directors regarding Silver-hill:—"I have forwarded by this packet a box of specimens from No. I level at silver-hill. They will serve to give you an idea of the mineral formations through which we have been passing, and also to illustrate the diagram accompanying them. I can hold out no hope of making profitable returns from any ground which we have

penses until Mesaro. Lowry and Clemes recommend more extended operations. In conclusion, the directors take this opportunity of assuring the proprietors that the interest of the company will continue to receive their best attention.

Balance-Sheet to 31st December, 1853. Mining property in Jamaica—Free shares to Rev. C. Fyfe.
Preliminary expenses
Law charges.
Office furniture Omee turniture
Deposit account—Money on loan
Smith, Payne, and Smith—Balance of eash
Balance of petty cash
Mining charges—Passage-money, tools, &c.
Mining expenses in Jamaica.

Balance of cash in hands of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, on 31st December, 1853
Called in from money on loan Making the capital account £11,645 15 0 1000 0 2000 0 527 0 £3,921 10 9 Mining expenses in Jamaica
Home pay of miners—January, February, and March
Home pay—Messrs. Lowry and Clemes.
Office expenses, rent, &c.
Law bill nery, printing scrip, certificates of shares, &c. 0= 1,394 10 6 Cash in hand on 1st March, 1854. £2,527 0 3

like value to them.

The thanks of the meeting having been voted to the chairman and directors, the chairman acknowledged the compliment, and begged to observe that, although they had not a very numerous board, it was composed of gentlemen who felt great interest in the undertaking, and that in consequence of the paucity of their numbers, their whole attention would be directed to the carrying on of their operations with energy, and, at the same time, with due regard to economy.

(Since the above were a party the same time, and intermediate here.)

(Since the above was in print, the packet has arrived, and information has been received strengthening the expectations of the directors, as set forth in the report.)

JAMAICA COPPER MINING COMPANY

The second annual meeting of chareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishops rate-street, on Tuesday, -Mr. H. M. KEMSHEAD in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read, and also the directors' report, from

The second annual meeting of chareholders was held at the London Tarerh, Bishops gute-street, on Tuesday.—Mr. H. M. KEMSHAD in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read, and also the directors' report, from which the following is condensed:—

In meeting the shareholders of the Jamaica Copper Mining Company, at this, their second annual meeting, your directors have great pleasure in repeating the undiralisated confidence they entertain that the result of the undertaking will prove highly remunerative. The shareholders are well aware that great disappointment has been experienced in the anticipations which were entertained as to the results of mining in Jamaica; and your directors refer to the subject for the purpose of expressing their opinion that such disappointment has been principally occasioned by the too sanguine expectations of immediate results, which were formed rithout such given the company of the company of the fact share a subject for the purpose of expressing their opinion that both time and patience arrewaite measures that such a result can be secured. This your directors have always kept in view, and they found their opinion as to the prospects of this company upon the facts that the development of their properties is being conducted by Capt. Bennetts in a miner-like and skilful manner; and that as the works progress there is that gradual and continuous improvement in the indications which is regarded as most promising of future success. The whole of the indications which is regarded as most promising of future success. The whole of the indications which is regarded as most promising of future success. The whole of the indications which is regarded to refrom Bloxburgh, by the brig skid, which may be expected to arrive shortly at Liverpool. The copper is chiefly from No. 3 lode, and is not expected to prove of rich quality, consisting ast it does of what has been taken from the aditic and surface workings. From the indications which Capt. Bennetts has hitherto for the provent of the pr

from No. I level at silver-hill. They will serve to give you an idea of the mineral formations through which we have been passings, and also to illustrate the diagram accompanying them. I can hold out no hope of making profitable returns from any ground which we have as yet intersected in this level. My expectations are based upon the deep or Fyfe's level, which is 33 fms. 3 fm. 4 fm. 4

30 fms.; sunk a winze from this lode towards the deep adit, 12 fms.; and extended the deep adit towards this winze 43 fms.; making a total in this part of the mine of 90 fms. of drivings. From the shallow adit, on the cobalt lode, they had extracted about 5 tons of cobalt ores, which at the price started will more than three times must be costs in connection with it. From the shallow adit and winze on the coult lost they had extracted not much less than 20 tons of copper ore, of from 6 to 8 per can.

The subjudged is the behave the costs of the

The subjoined is the balance-sheet to 31st Decen The subjoined is the balance-sheet to Jist December:—
Dn.—Proprietors' shares (reserved for lease of Washington)...
General expenses and salaries in England, and stamps
Cash at bankers
Mount Vernon wages (including advances to miners).
Ditto working costs and supplies
Ditto purchase of lease, and interest
Law expenses in England and Jamaics
Bloxburgh Mine, repayable out of royalty
Ditto wages, including advances to miners before leaving England
Ditto working costs and supplies
Harbour Head lands and premises
Mount Vernon machinery, plant, and utensils
Live stock account Nounce Live stock account McLean's estate Passage-money, including expenses of miners before embarking.

279 13

they would come forward and resign their appointment.

The report was unanimously adopted.

In reply to a shareholder, the CHAIRMAN said it was not the intention of the tors to make any further call until they saw the absolute necessity for it.

A SHARKHOLDER wished to know when they expected the next ship to arrive The CHAIRMAN said the packet was due this day, but no letters for the compass yet arrived. He thought they might look for the arrival of the ship by the the month.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors terminated the businessof them.

THE METCALFE MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA

A meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Thur Mr. T. W. WEGUELIN (Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England), in the char The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Charles

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Charlang the report of Capt. Maynard had been in the hands of the shareholders for some it was, therefore, to be presumed that they were familiar with that gentleman's trather a hurried one, he had not gone so fully into details as the directors could wished. He (the chairman) also mentioned that Capt, lithchins would have present, but as he was under an engagement with the Charendon Compan, and wished. He (the chairman) also mentioned that Capt, lithchins would have present, but as he was under an engagement with the Charendon Compan, and having had an opportunity of consulting any of the directors, he did not feel jis in attending without permission.

The Secarant then read the report of Capt. John Maynard, which staid the had can are also the standard of the property, and that he had can disalled all the adits, and could see no cause to complain of the manner in which general mining operations had been carried on. As to whether there were into the head of the company of the wind before, either in Cornwall or Cuba. But whether they were also the company of the wind before, either in Cornwall or Cuba. But whether they were also the company of the wind server 22 fms. before much or was seen; then there were for informations? would make but very little difference, if they company is seen almost a vive a 22 fms. before much or was seen; then there were so that the company of the wind o

Having fully satisfied myself, by careful and minute examination, of the and prospects of the mines, and having perused the several documents refusan enabled to form my judgment of the future prospects of your undertakl. I now submit to you, with some degree of confidence, the opinion which have With reference to Judy et al. 100 miles in the transfer of the future property of the property of the confidence of the workings have been designed to the workings have been designed to the confidence of the confidence am enabled to form my judgment of the future prospects of your undertaint. I now submit to you, with some degree of confidence, the opinion which I have With reference to Job's Hill, my opinion is, that the workings have been ou the supposettion that lodes existed, in a not very different manner from should have approved of. There are on the surface appearances of three lodes, and the means which have been taken to prove them have been the lotter of the part according to the usual course of mining. The deep adits, too, were notified to the surface appearance been distributed by the lotter of the lill had been better ascortained. At Pembroke there are two workings open, in which I see nothing to condemn, with the exception of the sufficient of the lill had been better ascortained. At Pembroke there are two workings open, in which I see nothing to condemn, with the exception of the sufficient the object of driving which I do not understand. I think it better, too, that the object of driving which I do not understand. I think it better, too, that until the surface has been further explored. This suggestion I have with until the surface has been further explored. This suggestion I have for a surface of the surface has been further explored. This suggestion I have reason whether the views continue. I have great doubt the will be found that they do so continue. At Job's Hill east the proposed trail made. At Fembroke the works proposed by 29th Maymard and, subject to coption I have referred to, be carried out at the first two places. The new tions he proposes to be tried I have not so good an opinion of as he enterding the subject of the general appearances of the mines leads me to fear that the project is the proposed to be tried I have not so good an opinion of as he enterding the subject of the general appearance of the mines leads me to fear that the project is the proposed to be success is very problematical, because, although occasional mine posits have been found, and may still continue to be found, at the inte need appropriate of their of course it was

the first and originally number of large a sur-renders to to the comhad arr

y the pub bould strong was then dec

hich the follo e company's considered by binery, and by Sept., writes one which, p all outlay that ed upon in m emely well-de the water what I saw is best ore " Of Mar

melting furnace, which the fire-bricks meiter had to bre a doing this we for per cent.), while the fire cont.), while the fire cont.), while the fire cont.) a, calculates the steen more, with old be mixed with the size of the six of t

The above calor

continuous, and sufficiently strong lodes. Beaides this, the ties must not be overlooked. In order, however, that no he possibility of success, and considering also the means you ting further trial, and that you have some funds still in hand, in the recommendation of Capt. Maynard, that further trial larly on the north lode at Pembroke, where the indications part any other part, and where some 5 tons of ore, now on the provided that the additional outlay should be limited to a more expense should at present be incurred for machinery, the inity such as not to justify such an expenditure. This protestatory to those who are interested in the undertaking, and r in opinion with myself. Although I had not intended to fixes, I should have entered more fully into the subject were that a meeting of the shareholders in your company is to be have, therefore, thought it better, although in a hurried quainted with the substance of my views, and the conclusion han to withhold my report for the sake of entering into more at I shall be ready at all times to give any further explanarized.

he mines; he merely stated the course pursued, and the progress made in the left of the nines, waxow, who had been one of the first to recommend a survey of the property waxow, who had been one of the first to recommend a survey of the property chan Hickins, said he thought, after hearing that gentieman's report, they acting with very great imprudence if they were to invest any further capital distribution. He understood that it was to stand or fall by Capt. Hitchins's and although he did not wish to reproach the directors, who had evidently ited at the commencement, he thought Mr. Hitchins's report so conclusive, most judicious course, in his opinion, would be to divide what money they sided in laying out another shilling upon it, and should oppose, in every way by could, the further carrying on of the company.

one further discussion, it was resolved that the directors be empowered to rish the works on the present scale until July next, when they will prepare obtain of the company, if it should be deemed expedient.

MOUNT CARBON COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

first annual general meeting was held at the offices, Cannon House, Quantum Thursday. Mr. Gerbard Ralston in the chair.

on Thursday. Mr. Genero Ralston in the chair.

If the usual preliminaries, the directors' report was read, of which the followon abstract:—

Originally constituted, the company consisted of a capital of 150,0001., and in the
smaler of shares; but as the amount subscribed did not warrant the payment
inge a sum as 75,0001. for the estate, the directors entered in negociation with
endors to procure a reduction. The result of this negociation had been a cesin the company carried out—the capital now consisting of 80,000 shares, of 11.

To these about 25,009 were reserved as a fund for raising additional capital
insulted. By this reduction the value will be increased on every paid-up share,
the amount of capital diminished on which the dividend will have to be paid

we charte has been applied for from the Legislature of Virginia, embedying all

collectors for the company under its new phase. Mr. Griffin, their can,

had arrived at the mines on the 5th of July last, and since his arrival in Vir
hadused unremitting exertions in order to accelerate the operations at the

special collection. The second of the sum of the same of coal, of various quality and thickness, were opened—the coal in

othe banks being spilit coal, which, next to Cannel, fetches the best price in

other. An incline of 1490 ft. from the mouth of the coal bank in the side of the

shate the river is laid out, and the countract for grading it is let at a cheap rate:

full firm rails have been works for the store house, &c., at the mines were

and construction. A large wheel has been erected for the delivery of coal;

and the river is laid out, and the countract for grading it is let at a cheap rate:

full firm rails have been delivered at the works, and were in course of being

class. The necessary stone works for the store house, &c., at the mines were

more of construction. A large wheel has been erected for the delivery of coal;

and the firm rails have been delivered of the theory of the coal of

d that no shares should be issued without the consent of a special thanks were proposed, and unanimously carried, to Mr. Francis, for the energetic management of the affairs of the company; ugineer; and to the chairman and directors, which were suitably the meeting separated.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINING COMPANY.

eting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, y Mr. L. Webb in the chair.

The coloritisment conversions the meeting having been read, the directors' report, which the following is an abstract, was submitted:—

to company's estate is found to consist of about 650 acres of valuable mineral land, considered by good authority worth 12,000%, in addition to the valuable plant, sililary, and buildings being erected thereon. Mr. Bassett, in his despatch of the considered by good authority worth 12,000%, in addition to the valuable plant, sililary, and buildings being erected thereon. Mr. Bassett, and his despatch of the consulting that you may make upon it. The lodes on this property have been costed upon in many places, and they everywhere show most promising backs and many ell-defined walls, together with good stones of ore. The stratum is a lignification siste, changing in the southern part into a more decided light coefficient with the possess a good portion of silver in some parts of the lode." On it is one which, protection is a good portion of silver in some parts of the lode." On it is one will always the lode is most promising and kindly one, in a beautiful killas, we have some very rich hematite iron ore in various places. I am or will saw, the lode is most promising and kindly one, in a beautiful killas, we have some very rich hematite iron ore in various places. I am of the water from Arthur's shaft as far down as the state of the shaft will allow, metal saw, the lode is most promising and kindly one, in a beautiful killas, we have some very rich and there are still from 60 to 70 tons on the r." Of Mary's shaft he most promising and kindly one, in a beautiful killas, the better enumeration, as I learn from the men who worked there up to the ly lat day, and whom I have met at various places, that there is a fine lode of ore ig down in the branch and the repairs of the read of ore in mediate remainer says. To this great shaft liok great shaft line for least of the south of Arthur's shaft, and found a very large and powerful it in fact, I find the indications of copper in many parts

Will produce per month, delivered at Adelaide...... £840 0 0

age to Adelside at 54., and the freight home, say at 36. the nett value of the same in England would be about 50%. The charges, if do not think, would amount to what I might add another 100f. to the shortest sing in labour and finel, cartage and freight, might add another 100f. to the shortest sing in labour and finel, cartage and freight, and the state of the control of the con

THE MELBOURNE AND COLONIAL HOUSE INVESTMENT COMPANY.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Gresham-street, City, on Thursday.—Mr. Jamieson (in the unavoidable absence of

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Gresham-etreet, City, on Thursday.—Mr. Jamisov (in the unavoidable absence of Lord Drumlanrig, the chairman) in the chair.

The Stearman having read the notice convening the meeting, The Chairman's said, application had been made for \$5,000 shares, and out of them 17,435 were allotted, but the deposits were paid upon only \$630, which he attributed to the depressed state of the money market. No call would be made for some time, and they expected to do a considerable business in this country.

This company was formed in May, 1853, for the purpose of erecting houses, stores, and public buildings in Australia, and in other colonies. The development of the gold ficitis, and the consequent and rapid immigration into Victoria, and the older said imaintains. The great demand property to that unprecedented value which it was not all the profits certain to accrue from the steady pursuit of the "building trade" in the colonies, were stated in the prospectus of the company. The demand which it was formed to supply is not of a temporary character, or less urgent now than in the past or any previous year. The constitution of the company permits your directors to adopt any strie of building, or employ any materials, which may appear most suitable to the colonial market. The prospectus was extensively advertised and wikely circulated both in London and the country. Applications for \$6,000 shares; and they have to add, that deposits were paid upon \$300 shares out of that number. The directors can partly account for this circumstance, on the ground that their letters of allotment were issued at the period when the money market began to assume a very serious aspect, privily from the fears of a deficient harvest then entertained, and since realized; partly from the large exportation of gold during the lett summer; and chiefly from the opinion then generally entertained that the Eastern question might carry part of the hast year, frequently for judici

681. 28. 3d.
was then proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously,
ints be received and adopted, and the directors be re-elected.

Characteristics are the proposed to be a second to be a

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—In consequence of our putting down the pitwork in Field's magine-shaft, there has been but little done in the 120 cast. The lode in the 110 is worth for copper ore quite 504, per fm.; the south lode in the same level is worth for opper ore 244, per fm. No change to notice in any other of our tutwork operations ince last report. We are getting on well with the new lift, and hope to complete it room the 80 to the 50 this week.—M. White: March 6.

since last report. We are getting on well with the new lift, and hope to complete it from the 50 to the 30 this week.—M. Wair it: March 5.

ALTARNUN CONSOLS.—We are still progress sing with the erection of our engine We have the bob on the wall, and the engineers are preparing to get the cylinder in the house; the boiler is now in its place, and the masons are building the necessary flues around it; the labourers are employed about the jobs required before we can put our engine to work—such as preparing a store for the capstan and shears, and assistingsthe carpenters and smiths when required. I hope soon to give you a report more encouraging than I have hitherto done.—T. Exystolds: March 9.

ARUNDELL COPPER (ASHBURTON).—Report from Mr. Drew, the captain: In the adit driving north we have cut into the end of the level, coming south from Watson's shaft, and cleared off the water; the direction of our course was precise, and the loss of level not much. The boiler-house is finished, the engine going well, the pitwork complete, and the above-ground plant all fixed, the footway fitted to the bottom, and cassing to the depth. All the engineering parts are complete, the shaft stayed and cased, and the adit open to the Watson in a direct line. The masons have finished their contract, and the carpenters their part; the mine is now clear of dead work; all the mechanics are discharged, except a smith's joiner. The great effort is over, and the work as it should be; the outlay is made, and the erections are up; plant, pitwork, and machinery, in piace; and sufficient power at command, without an extra charge, to reach any depth not exceeding the steam-power, the fittings and pump-work being equal to the engine.

BALLYGONEEN.—Nos. 3, 4, and 5 level ends continue to look well, and showing gradual improvement. We have about 10 tons of lead ore dressed, to be sampled on Monday next; and I expect to get another 10 tons ready by the end of this month. About 30 tons more are on the bank for dressing, and will be got ready faster wh

About 30 tons more are on the bank for dressing, and will be got ready faster when we have a better supply of water, which is not now abundant.—William Giffering.

BIRCH ALLER.—During the past month the 40 fm. level north has been driven 3 fms. 3 feet, by four men, on the western part of the lode; and seeing but very little change in the last few fms. driving, I have put two men to drive on an angle of 30° to the north-east, to prove the eastern part of the lode. This level, south of engine-shaft, has been driven 4 fms. 0 ft. 6 in. by six men; the end is highly mineralised, for the lode is composed of a quantity of black jack, mundie, and spotted with lead and antimony, altogether showing a lively appearance; we intend to push this end as fast as possible, by working from Monday morning until Saturday night. The 30 fm. level south has been driven 9 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., by four men; the character of the lode at this point is very promising, it is more than 2 ft. wide, of mundie and white killes, springed with lead; and I am fully persuaded, if we were a little deeper we should see a decided change. In the stopes in the back of this level there is an orey lode, and we broke last month from it a good pile of lead, it being in the act of clearing; I cannot say the exact quantity. The stopes were broken last Saturday, on tribute by two men at 61, per ton of crop lead. The south-west shaft, below this level, has been sunk 2 fms. 5 ft.; we cut a case of water, and were obliged to suspend it for the present, the ground in this shaft is of a very promising character. We have intersected some splendid droppers, composed of pretry lead and very white barytes, mundic, &c., which looks very well for the 40 fm. level; I have put the men from the shaft to resume the sinking of the winze below this level, which I think will be nearly holed to the 40 by the end of this month, when I hope again to be able to sink the south-west shaft. Our dressing operations are going on very astifactorily, and I think we have about 3 tons cleaned,

and is also producing good work. I have nothing new to report in any other part of the mine.—Richard Riche: March 9.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—Annie's shaft is down about 6½ fms. below the 24 fm. level east the lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and mundie; rather hard for driving. Going west, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of hookan, spar, and mundie, with spots of lead, looking very kindly indeed. I think we shall have ore in this end shortly. The 12 cast is very fair, looking very promising. The stopes are yielding a fair quantity of work.—W. Godden as fast as possible, although the air is bad; it is looking well, with strings of ore bearing away to the north side. The tribute bargain being up, I set the men to stope this level (not he enerly) to not per fm., we ought to raise quite 4 tons of lead ore this month which will pay the whole of the cost. The ore-bearing part of the lode in this level lord being evidently to the north, I have put two men to take down that side, and to follow the strings of ore, about 6 fathoms back from the fore-breast. The tributers are dressing their ore with all dispatch.—March 7.

BRYNTAIL.—The 12 fathom level is still driving on the south part of the lode; the ground is considerably altered, which is much more favourable for driving; the lode presents a more promising appearance, being spotted with ore, and emitting a great quantity of water than usual, and bears every indication of the cross-course being intersected in driving a short distance. The water has been taken up around a wince in the adit, but was found too much to cable us to sink; during the last two days it is decreasing, which I consider has been caused by the 12 being near the cross-cour, commenced with the winze last week; it is now driven. 5 feet; this morning it produced some good ore, with every chance of improving as it approaches the north wall. The adit level is continued, and is progressing favourably.—James Roach: March 9.

morning it produced some good ore, with every chance of improving as it approaches the north wall. The adit level is continued, and is progressing favourably.—James Roags: March 9.

BUTTERDON.—No alteration since last reported.—J. KEMF: March 7.

CALLINGTON.—Kelly Bray Lode: The lode in the 30 east is much improved, being 2ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, mundic, and yellow copper ore, and will yield 2 tous of the latter per fm., worth 7.b. per ton. This end is being driven east to within 6 fm. of the point where the winze will come down. The winze is being sunk 6 fms. 1 ft. below the 70 fm. level, here being 2 fms. 5 ft. more to sink to the bek of the 80 fm. level. We are very anxious to communicate these two places, for it will greatly facilitate our future operations. The lode in the 30 end east 1 2 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, mundic, blende, peach, and stones of copper ore.—Lead Lode: The lode in the 30 fm. level, south of count-bouse shaft, is in. wide, composed of soft quarty, is divided by a small copper branch which crossed it; we have not of meline shaft is divided by a small copper branch which crossed it; we have not of meline shaft is divided by a small copper branch which crossed it; we have not of meline shaft is divided by a small copper branch which crossed it; we have not of meline shaft is divided by a small copper branch which crossed it; we have not of meline shaft in the 20 fm. level is 4 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, mundic, and lead ore—saving work; each of these ends are laying open tribute ground. The tribute departments both on lead and copper, are without any material alteration.—Thomas Woolcock; States Janks: March 6.

— The Kelly Bray lode, in the 80 end east, will yield full 30, worth of copper ore per fm. There is a pitch a few fathoms east of the shaft in the 80, working by ais men, at 10s.; they will extract 30 ton from it by the time their take is out.—W. Warsos.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—In driving the cross-cut north, on the eastern side of the great cross-course, the lode

CARBERY WEST.—Bingham's engine-shaft, on Chief Constant lode, is now down for the country as a resolution to give power to the company to construct houses in Great Britain as well as in Australia; and, with a view to economy, that the office of managing director be abolished, and that the secretary in future perform the duties. Another resolution was proposed, to confirm the secretary in future perform the duties. Another resolution was proposed, to confirm the secretary in dutare perform the duties. Another resolution was proposed, to confirm the secretary in dutare perform the duties. Another resolution was proposed, to confirm the secretary in dutare perform the duties. Another resolution was the directors receive some remuneration for their services, and would move that the directors receive some remuneration for their services, and would move that the allowance be fixed at 500, per annum, to be divided pro rata.—The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said, on behalf of himself and brother directors, he would decline receiving any remuneration until a dividend was declared, and the company in full working order.

A SHARKHOLDER was of opinion, that as there were seven directors, they were fully annually and the state of the directors authorised to 7001, a year; and when the proper time arrived, he should propose that annuall.—A vote of thanks was passed to the auditors, and the directors authorised to 301, a year; and when the proper time arrived, he should propose that annuall.—A vote of thanks was passed to the auditors, and the directors authorised to shareholders to visit them.—The proceedings then terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the ebsirman and directors.

He Chairman said, the first the first the first the first the shareholders to visit them.—The proceedings then terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the ebsirman and directors.

He chairman and directors are the shareholders to visit them.—The proceedings then terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the eb

CASTLE DINAS.—The foundation for Berdan's machine is already laid, and the walls of the house are in course of building as fast as possible. A level has been driven from Dinas Corner shaft north-west about 5 fms., and the lode is cut in that place 3 feet wide, producing precisely the same sort of stuff as the samples that were tried in London; it appears to me very good. We have three men and three boys part and the lode is to be sufficiently described by the late state of capel, part and lode of capel, part and lode of the little work that were about 20 fms. to drive to cut the cross-course, after which we hope to drive on the source of the Welcomby lode, up to the place where we cut the tin at first. We have tamped out the little work that was raised on Virian's lode, just by the count-house, at it is likely to turn out well at present. We are stamping out the old men's leavings from the strings, and find it to produce about 1 cwt. of tin per lod sacks of work, or welve cart lodes. This we are doing with the water-wheel. We are also making a mad from Dinas Corner and Dowser's shafts down to the engine-house.—T. Rauwes.

CARADON WOOD.—We are still driving by the side of the main lode in favour-bid ground, but intend driving across it in a day or two. The north end and eastern olde are as last reported. The lode south is about 1 ft. wide, composed of spar and good stones of lead, vory kindly.—J. Holman: March 7.

CEFN BRWYNO.—The lode in the deep adit level is 4 ft. wide, with small branches

ode are as last reported. The lode south is about 1 r. wide, composed of spar and good stones of lead, vory kindly.—J. Holman's March 7.

CEFN BRWYNO.—The lode in the deep adit level is 4 ft. wide, with small branches of ore apparently improving as the main workings are approached. The lode in the 18, west of Taylor's ahaft, is yielding nearly 1\square\text{1}_5 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 12. The 12 cast is yielding 15 cents of lead ore per fm. Fifty tons of ore will be an 12. The 12 cast is yielding 15 cents of lead ore per fm. Fifty tons of ore will be ampled on the 14th inst., being the produce of the month. Fifty tons of ore will be ampled on the 14th inst., being the produce of the month of the 12 cast is extended 37 fathoms; he lode in this end will produce about 1 ton of ore per fm., driving by six men, at 54. ber fm.; the stopes working in the bottom of the 20, cast of cross-cut, will yield about 15 fms.; the lode will produce \(^1\)_5 ton of ore per fm., working by six men, at 34. per fm.

The stopes in the back of the 2\(^1\), cast of cross-course, will yield 1 ton of ore fm., working by six men, at 34. per athom.

The stopes in the back of the 2\(^1\), cast of cross-course, will yield 1 ton of ore fm., working by six men, at 34. per fm. The 40 cast is driven about 6 feet; the ode much disordered, being between the two parts of the cross-course; the lode in much disordered, being between the two parts of the cross-course; the lode in much is from 5 to 5 ft. wide, producing some very good stones of yellow ore, driving by eight men, at 12\(^1\), per fm. Walter's shaft is sunk from surface 20 fms.; the ode producing some rich stones of black and yellow ore, working by nine men, at 10\(^1\), er fm., \(^1\). Walter's shaft is sunk from surface 20 fms.; the ode producing some rich stones of black and yellow ore, working by nine men, at 10\(^1\), er fm., \(^1\).

per fm.—J. Cudler: March 1.

CLIVE.—In the deep adit level, driving west, the lode is small and unproductive. The shaft on the patch is sunk I fm. 2 ft., the lode in which is 4 ft. wide, principally limestone, with spots of orc. We have sampled at Newport (computed) Is tons of lead ore, which is for sale on Monday, the 13th inst.—Envann Rocans. March 8.

CLOWANCE WOOD,—We are driving west of Slater's shaft, on Slater's lode, by four men, the month, at 42s, per fm.; driven in the past month in this end 8 fms. o ft. 6 in. at 35s, per fm.; the lode in this end is 9 in, to 1 ft, wide, producing quartz, prian, mundie, jack, and fine stones of copper ore. We are driving east of Jenkins's shaft on the south lode, by four men, at 50s, per fm.; for the month; driven in the past month 4 fms. o ft. 6 in., at 45s, per fm.; the lode in this end is 3½ to 4 ft. wide, producing goasan, quartz, nundic, and spots of rich copper ore.—Edward Chrowits; John Delbarder: March 6.

COMBMARTIN CONSULS.—The commendate is made 7 fms. 4 ft. 4 ft.

OMN DELEMBROE: MArch 6,

COMBMARTIN CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms, 4 ft, below the adit

vel; ground moderately hard for sinking. The carpenters will complete the water
theel in three or four days, if the weather permits. We shall commence by taking

be water-course towards the wheel to-morrow. All other matters going on satis
actorily.—John Thewerk March 8.

carrying copper, lead, and jack, and letting out a large, but split in branches, carrying copper, lead, and jack, and letting out a large stream of water; I am expecting to see this improve daily. The lode in the 25 west is 29 in, wide, composed of quartz and lime, spotted with copper ore throughout. The lode in the 12 fathom level east is small and unproductive. The stopes west of the shaft in the back of the 12 are yielding about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton of lead and copper per fin.—M. Wootcows: March 7. CUBERT UNITED.—The lode in the 55 end cast is about 13 in, wide, composed of flookan, spar, white iron, and spots of lead; the lode in the west end is full 2 ft. wide, and has a very healthy appearance, but not quite so good for lead as last reported, now producing about 1 cwt. per fin. The lode in the 45, west end, is still small, but we expect an improvement here shortly. We have suspended driving the 35-end cast for a short time, and put the men to rise from this level to the 25 for ventilation; this rise is about 2 fms. behind the present end, the lode here is worth 3 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode at Trebellan engine-shaft is still about 1 ft. wide, now worth 2 cwts. of lead per fm, for the length of the shaft, 11 ft., ground still favourable for sinking, price reduced from 321, to 201, per fm. The lode in the 46, north end, is larger, but much of the same character as last stated; the lode in the sup-winze is now worth about 1\gamma_0 to the same character as last stated; the lode in the sup-winze is now worth about 1\gamma_0 to the same character as last stated; the lode in the sup-winze is now worth about 1\gamma_0 to the same character as last stated; the lode in the sup-winze is now worth about 1\gamma_0 to the same character as last stated; the lode in the sup-winze is now worth about 1\gamma_0 to the same character as last stated; the lode in the sup-winze is now worth about 1\gamma_0 to the same character as last stated; the lode in the sup-winze is now worth about 1\gamma_0 to the same character as last

about 1½ ton of lead per fm. We are maxing preparations for the reception of the boiler, &c.—J. Trawin; A. Dows: March 7.

CWM DARREN.—We are driving cast and west of our engine-shaft in the 30 fm. level. In the end west the lode is about 4 ft. wide; we have met with a caunter branch, which has disordered it for the present, but I think that by driving about 6 ft. more the lode will regain its regular course; it is worth at present about 8 or 9 cwts, per fm. for lead ore; the end cast is rather poor; the lode is about 18 in. wide, with some good spots of lead in it, but not worth saving at present. We are obliged to suspend the 29 fm. level west for the present for want of men; the copper part of the lode is about 18 in. wide with some good branches of ore in it, worth about ½ ton of copper ore per fm. We have cross-cut the lead part of the lode south; it is about 9 ft. wide, and very kindly, with some strings of lead in it, but not worth saving at present. The stopes in the back of the 20 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, are looking very well at present, worth 1 ton per fm. for copper, and i or 5 cwts. of lead, but in 0 mer uence of the scarcity of minors we have only two men stoping where we should have six. The stopes in the bottom of the 10 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, are worth about 1 ton per fm. for copper; we have only two men stoping where we should have six. The stopes in the bottom of the 10 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, are worth about 1 ton per fm. for copper; we have only two men stoping where we should have six. The stopes in the bottom of the 10 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, are worth about 1 ton per fm. for copper; we have only two men stoping where we should have six. The stopes in the bottom of the 10 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, are worth about 1 ton per fm. for copper; we have only two men stoping where we should have six. The stopes in the bottom of the 10 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, are worth about 1 ton per fm. for copper; we have only two men stoping where we should h

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—We have driven by the side of the lode about 2½ fathoms, and shall commence taking it down in the latter part of The lode in the western end in the 89 is about 2½ feet wide, spotted all three copper ore, and letting out a pretty deal of water.—T. Bawden: March 7.

copper ore, and letting out a pretty deal of water.—I. Bandes: Jacob DEVON BURRA BURRA.—On the south lode, in the 24 fm. level, going east, we have had good tinstuff the greater part of the week, but it has now given place to a leader of copper ore, about 4 in. wide, which appears to be increasing, and I hope by another week's driving to see a good lode here. The great north lode, going east, in the 24 fm. level, is looking well, producing good stones of ore, with every prospect of improvement. The tin lode in the same level is improving in size. The stamps are now creeted, and will go to work this day (Thursday).

For now erected, and will go to work this day (I huisaal).

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHENIX.—The lode in the top stopes from the custern shaft rest is 2 ft. wide, equally as good as last reported on, excellent work for tin. The dod in the castern stopes, in this level, is 2½ ft. wide, worth in sight from 12½, to 15½, er fm. for tin. The stope in the back of the adit is 2 ft. wide, good work for tin. The lode in the end driving has again been taken down, and, I am happy to say, is qually as good as last reported. We have finished the plat, and shall now commence triving and stoping on a good bunch of tin about 7 fms. above the adit, worth in sight \$1, per fm. If the lode continues as now in sight we have more than a paying mine, ven in the castern adit.—J. Spargo.

DEVON BULLER GREAT CONSOLS.—Saturday last, being our setting-day, I find mma's engine-shaft is down 12 fms. 4 ft. 5 in., and re-set at 154 per fm., by twelve en; the ground is somewhat harder, intermixed with floors of spar, and branches gossan, peach, prian, &c., highly mineralised throughout.—M. Strengas: March S.

of gossan, peach, prian, &c., highly mineralised throughout.—M. STRPHENS: March S.

DREWSTEIGNTON (DEVOS).—Since my last report we have cleared the adit all
through to the old shaft that was sunk for the purpose of taking away the water from
the quarry; this adit measures 71 fms. in length, and the quarry is now perfectly
dry. We are now driving a cross-cut adit south-west, which will intersect the limestone in 4 fms. from the present end. Since the water has been drained from the
quarry I have examined it more particularly, and find you have an immense quantity
of limestone now etanding in the quarry ready to be taken away, from which you will
be able to make a considerable profit. In the adit, close to the shaft, we have found
some rich stones of yellow and black oxide of copper.—T. Gidley: March 8.

EAST CROWNDALE.—Our prospects here have shown no material change since
ours of last Saturday. We still continue to drive the ground, the joints of which are
covered over with a gilding of copper, but no branches seen lately: I am still confident
of finding something at this point, which will compensate us for our anxiety. We
sampled yesterday, computed, 49 tons copper ore.—March 4.

EAST DARREN.—The cross-cut from shaft at the 44 fm. level has intersected the

EAST DARREN.—The cross-cut from shaft at the 44 fm. level has intersected the dde, which will yield for 7 ft. wide, full 3 tons of silver-lead ore per fm.; the south vall of the lode not yet met with.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE. In driving the 44 fm, level west of shaft, we have

n the north wall of the lode 6 in, wide, carrying a leader of good ore from 2 ride, the ground on the north side is improved, it being principally killas, at present in this end is improved in the level above at this point.

WHITE GRIT.—I have nothing fresh to report this week.—R. P. EDELSTEN.

EAST WHITE GRIT.—I have nothing fresh to report this week.—R. P. EDELSTEN. ESGAIR LLEE.—The stope in the back of the shallow adit will produce 15 ewts. of one per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 12 fm. level will produce 15 cwts. of lead per fm. The stope in the back of the 10 fm. level will produce 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The stope in the back of the 10 fm. level will produce 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The 10 end west will produce 15 cwts. of lead per fm. The 10 end west will produce 15 cwts. of lead per fm. The 10 end west will produce 15 cwts. of lead per fm. The 10 end west will produce 15 cwts. of lead per fm. The 10 end west will produce 15 cwts. of lead per fm. The 10 end west will produce 15 cwts. of lead per fm. The 10 end west will produce 15 cwts. of lead per fm. The 10 end set is producing stones of lead, but not sufficient to set a value on. The rise in the back of the 20 fm. level is poor. I intended to suspend the 12 fm. level to-day, as I proposed to you in a former letter, but we have stone of ore in this end again. I think it advisable to drive this end a little further, as it is looking more kindly, and has considerably altered in appearance during the last two days. We are in want of some rail-iron, or shall be shortly, but have a few bars more on the mine which can be laid down; we have been lately using the common bars, 2½ in. and 3 in. wide by ½ in. thick. I think they are cheaper than the concave rails, and lighter: if you have any such sized bars at Aberystwith or cleavebere, some of them would be necessary for us, as we must shortly have some sort from somewhere. We shall begin to dress the ore from below the adit in the course of the ensuing week, if all be well.—J. Lean: March 4.

FURSDEN MANOR.—We are driving the deep adit end with the same number of

FURSDEN MANOR.—We are driving the deep adit end with the same number of men; ground rather hard. All the other parts of the mine are much the same.—W. HEATH: March 6.

W. Hearn: March 6.

GAWTON UNITED.—The 24 fm, level west and deep adit level continue productive for copper ore. The other parts of the mine present no alteration worthy of notice since last report.—H. Honswill.: March 3.

GEIFRON.—The men in Davies' cross-cut have made but very little progress this week, owing to the water being so quick. When we have the lift of pumps I hope we shall get on better; they were promised this week, but they have not got them ready at the foundry. We have not cut the lode in the shallow adit; it is heaved by a slide, and the lode is still further north, but I expect they will cut it by next report. I have set a bargain this week to clear and secure the 15 fm, level, at 5c, per fathom. Owing to its being out of repair, the tributers have not been able to bring out their ore. All our other operations are progressing satisfactority.

GLAUSEVIN.—We have intersected a branch in the adit level 8 in, wide, composed of flockan, spar, mundie, and a little fine lead. There is a large stream of water issuing from it.—W. H. REYNOLDS: March 4.

GREAT DUCHY.—The 15 seat is looking well; the lade is 3 ft, wide, well defined.

GREAT DUCHY.—The 15 east is looking well; the lode 1-3 ft. wide, well defined, and composed of friable spar and candy spar, with fine portions of lead, which we are swing.—W. Pavages: March 2.

GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.—It is reported from the Maestryfar Mines this week, that No. I level is driven in about 15 fms., but has not yet intersected the lode, although we hope shortly to have to report that it is so. No. 2 lode has been driven in about 20 fms., and produces some very rich stuff. It is rather narrow at present, but will doubtless increase in breadth as further depth is obtained. No. 3 still produces lead, jack, and copper in good quantities, and from this lode there is a very large parcel of ore at grass ready for erushing. Nos. 4 and 5 lodes are the same as last reported. Nd. 6 is still turning out remarkably well, and has every appearance of a continuation of rich leadore. We are now cutting a tunnel to intersect the lode, which, when done, will make this the most valuable lode we have. No. 8 (champion copper lode): We have just cut this lode, and until we get to a greater depth, we are not in a position to say much, but as we know the lode to be 21 feet wide, we have every reason to believe that this must be the champion lode, indeed. As No. 7 runs into this one, and is also a copper lode, we purpose by a cross-cut to intersect both, which we have no doubt will amply repay for the experiment; the ore produced from it is extremely rich above. The water leat to the wheel-pit is quite finished, and the tramways from the levels to the dressing-floors are rapidly progressing towards completion. The crushing apparatus, we hope, will be completed by the end of the present month; but we have been sadly delayed for want of the timber for the wheel-pit. We have got a portion of it, and the remainder is now lying at Rhuabon, for conveyance to Maestryfar. All the timber carriages and heavy waggons, suitable for this purpose, are fully engaged for weeks to come, in conveying Berdan's and other machinery to the neighbouring mines of Cwmheisian and Dolfwynog; and, therefore, we have the greatest difficulty, even by offering an increase on the present high rate of carriage, in getting ou

crease in breadth.—March 10.

GREAT CRINNIS,—We have drained and cleared Union shaft to the 70 fm. level. It hope soon to have completed it to the 80 fm. level, which is said to be the bottom of that part of the mine. We have not taken down any of the middle lode in the 24 fm. level during the past week, but shall do so to-morrow; if it continues as the sast 3 fms. driving, it will tell its own tale. I calculate it is at present worth full 25. for fm. We have commenced driving on the middle lode, also in the 40 fm. level, and find it to be 1 ft. wide, containing a little copper ore, and promising to improve. There is but little alteration in the stopes and tribute pitches, but, on the whole, our prospects are encouraging, and every operation going on satisfactorily. We have now opened out the gossan lode in the adit level, and put it in order to commence tringing it to surface, which we can do to almost any extent for a trifling cost.—

J. Wenn: March 6.

reinging it to surface, which we can do to almost any extent for a trilling cost,—
I. Wenn: March 6.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—The stopes over the 45, west of Bennett's shaft, are improved for ore. No. I winze, sinking below the said level, west of Bennett's shaft, is improved considerably since last report, and yields at present (as well as large pantities of mandie) 2 tons of ore per fin.; this winze is lying open good tribute ground, and which will enable us shortly to increase our returns to a very great extent. No. 2 winze, below the 45, being sunk by the side of the lode, has no material change in the ground. In the 60, west of Bennett's shaft, several fathoms have been hiven by the side of the lode; we cut into it a short distance yesterday, it is compassed of mundle and fluor-spar, containing yellow and black ore—the lode, as far as cut into, is of the most promising character; the stopes over the 60, west of engine-shaft are for the present suspended, with the view of more economically taking the ore ground away when we have sunk a winze through is from the 45, for which purpose one has been commenced. Having began to sink a winze below the 60, west of engine-shaft, with the intention of commanicating it to the 22 as soon as the said level—12., 72—is driven under it, and by that means lay open the ore ground in the botton of the 60 as early as possible, we find it quite equal to expectation, and yields 2½ tons of ore per fin. At Bennett's shaft the lode never looked better. At the engine-shaft he ground is as last reported—moderate; this shaft will be sunk to the 72 in one time.—6. Rickarau: March 8.

GREAT TERGUNE CONSOLS.—The lode in Hoblet's shaft is the Fox Tor lode,

month more. The mine never not such a prosperous appearance appearance inter-G. Rickand: Rickand: Americal St. Green Rickand: Ric

OUL —JOHN ROOLES: MARCH 7.

GWAYNLLIFION LEAD.—I have little to report this week. In the shallow add in we have not seen much of the lode, as we have been busy cutting the ends down, eady for another stope. The west end of the shaft is looking well as we go down, but we east end is rather poor. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.—H. kawso: March 9.

Receive find is rather poor. There is no interation in any other part of the infine-Rawson: March 9.

HAWKMOOR.—In the 30 fm, level cast, the lede has improved in size and qua-in the last week. The lode in the old Miners' shaft is 2½ ft. wide, composed of fit spar, mundic, and some goost leaders of copper. The lode in the 30 west is large, no copper to value. The air pipes and air machine are fixed in the 10, and the men progressing favourably. There has been no lode taken down in Graham's shaft dur-the week, the ground much as usual; the water is principally proceeding from the so-side of the shaft. The junction of the lodes will be seen or reached at this shaft a less depth than at the 01d Miners' shaft. (See their bearings westward, as per dial plan).—J. Kerner 3. Richams: March 6.

concepts man at the Old Aliners' shaft. (See their bearings westward, as per dialling blan).—J. Karshers: J. Richanns: March 6.

HAYTOR CONSOLS.—Last Saturday we set the following bargains:—1. The engine-shaft to sink to the 20, the takers to prepare and fix all necessarytimber, pumps, and every other matter connected with completing the shaft to that level, for the sum of 1200. Number of men, six minersand three labourers.—2. The 10 cast by four men, or the month, at 30. the, per fin.—3. A stope in the back of the 10, cast of Towsend's tope, by two men, for two months, at 20s, per fin.—4. The 10 west was put up, but or want of suitable men was not set; it is now waiting until men can be got.—5. A tope in the back of the adit, east of engine-shaft, by two men, for the month, at 10s. Fin. In addition to these bargains, we have two men stoping in the back of the dilt, west of engine-shaft, and four men stoping in the back of the 10, east of engine-shaft. These two bargains were set a month ago, for two months. We have also two ene cross-cutting south in the stopes west of engine-shaft, as we have reason to believe that the main part of the lode is to the south of the present stope. We have so at kept the 32 heads at work, and hope still to do so with work of an improved quarty, as the stope in the back of the low reason to the court of the propers to the provided paramee, the other points of operation I have no change to report. We shall commence to arm our tin the sewers of two art keep the second and the court of the court of

HENNOTK.—In handing you the setting report of Saturday last, I beg to say the he 60, north from engine-shaft, is set at 35, per fm, the month out. We have comenced cutting into the lode, and shall be able to speak of its size and character next week. The 60 south is stopped, and the winze below the 50; these men will be engaged in the sinking the south whim-shaft, as soon as the water is drawn out; we hall commence to-morrow morning. The rise towards the 30 is set at 21, 10s, per m, the month out. The adit ovel, south from south whim-shaft, is set at 14, 10s, per fm, the month out. The adit ovel, south from south whim-shaft, is set at 14, 10s, per fm, the month out; this end is in a fine goesan, producing occasionally stones of lead; the indications at this point varrants a deeper level. The shaft is already sunk 13 fms, below this point; we insent to sink 2 fms, cut halt, and drive senthward, under this geoman and lead seen in

is in a fine gosson, producing occasionally stones of lead: the indications at this point; we intend to sink 2 fms., cut plat, and drive southward, under this gossan and lead seen in the adit level, and continue the sinking of the shaft at the same time; if the water will find its way through the lode, and I think there is no doubt of its doing so. You have a new mine before you, with cheering prospects.—H. Rickards: March 6.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—In stoping and clearing the old men's workings at Ashley's shaft, we are still breaking fair work for the stamps. Our first batch of tin will be ready for market in about a month.—J. STARGO.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—Since the last general meeting, Morris's shaft has been sunk 2 fms. 2 ft. 8 im., making in all below the 55 fm. level 7 fms. 4 ft., on the course of the lode, which has yielded, on an average, from 3 to 3½ tons of ore per fathom; the ground continues much the same as heretofore, being hard and troublesome to work. The 75 fm. level has been driven east of boldge's winze during the past two months 8 fms. 1 ft. 3 in.; the lode in which, for the first 5 fms. driving, was very productive, and worth, on an average, from 60/t. of .00, per fathom; for the last 3 fms., however, it has not been quite so productive, but is again improving, and is worth at this moment from 5 to 6 tons of ore, or 50/t, per fathom. The 75 fm. level has been extended westward from the aforesaid winze 7 fms., the lode throughout which driving has been worth, on an average, for the entire length, about 80/t per fathom, and is still equal to that calculation. Knight's winze, sinking below the 55 fm. level, is down 8 fms., the lode in the bottom of which is worth at hinderance arising from water, which has already stopped it twice. The 65 fm. level, driving east of Knight's winze, has been driven 3 fms. 2 ft. 1 in., on a large, hard, and orey lode, but which, upon the whole, can only be called promising. Arthur's winze, sinking below the 55 fm. level, is down 8 fms. 4 ft. 1 in.; the lode in t

y satisfactorily, and we have no doubt it will answer all its present requirements, putil it is relieved from its pumping duty.—W. Richards; W. Rosewalt.: March 8.

HOLNE MOOR.—The boiler makers arrived on Monday, and expect to complete their work this week, and by the time the masons have finished the flue—say, from ten days to a fortnight.—I hope to have everything ready for starting the engine. The engine-shaft has been sunk 2 fms. below the adit, and we shall, perhaps manage to get down 1 or 2 fms. before the engine is ready to work. The ground is good, but the water quick, although the expense of keeping it at the present depth is not more than it cost by working the engine. The shaftmen have been working occasionally (when hindered in the shaft) in the east end of the adit; they have sunk about 2 fms., and we have now a good lode in the end for nearly 2 ft. wide, saving work. It is very important that this end should be pushed on, as I believe we have whole ground to the surface, and we should soon lay open a large extent of ting round ready for stoping. I expect to have the axie of the wheel on the mine next week, and shall then begin fixing the wheel, stamps, &c.—G BENNETTS: March 8.

HOPE VALLEY.—The lode in the 35, driving south, is 2 feet wide, composed of extinants of lime and spar, spotted with lead ore. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level will produce 10 exts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in back of this level will produce 10 exts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in back of this level will produce 10 exts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 23, western part, is much as usual, yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fm.—The stopes in the bottom of the 23 western part, is much as usual, yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fm.—The stopes in the bottom of this level will produce 10 exts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes in back of this level will produce 10 exts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the of the stopes in back of this level will produce 10 exts. of lead ore per f

IRISH CONSOLS.—The cross-cut, driving north from trial-shaft, in the level, is 7 ft. wide; and I hope in another formight to see the Champion lote point. Collera's adit, west from new shaft, is set 10 fms. to three miners as abourers, at 30s. per fm. From what I stated in my last, you will understake we are driving on the south or flookan part. The new shaft, under said, is set to three miners and three labourers, at 21. Iss. per fm. This shaft will be sufficient size to admit of pitwork, should it eventually be found necessary. The sufficient size to admit of pitwork, should it eventually be found necessary. The cut, south from Collera's adit, is set of ft. to two miners and two labourers, at 2 ground in this end is very much mineralised; consequently I have thought to dent to drive another fathom, in the expectation of meeting with another of the men employed in clearing the surface for a new shaft at the point of interest the great cross-cours and Champion lode, have not yet reached the fast ground consider that the effects of the cross-course have been a deep deposit of an all character at the spot where we are at work. The men are regularly working it is factory manner.—Hanny Thomas: March 6.

LAMHEROOE.—The lode in the 40 fm. level west, is from 5 to 6 ft. wide.

LAMHEROOE.—The lode in the 40 fm. level west, is from 5 to 6 ft. nixed with copper ore throughout, and very promising. In the pitch whaft, in back of the 30, there is a good branch of lead ore set, on tribut

mixed with copper or enroughous, and very promising. As the place west of, shaft, in back of the 30, there is a good branch of lead ore set, on tribute at its LANGFORD AND BARING.—During the past week we have driven the level east, on the silver-lead part of the lode, 5 ft. 6 in., lode at present a long; wide, composed of flookan and carbonate of iron, interspersed with lead, and sinually spots of silver, from which we have broken, during the past week, then of silver ore, of tolorable quality, also some cwts. for dressing; none of the lode in this level taken down since last report. The stopes both in the 15 and tevels are much as last drewn since last report. The stopes both in the 15 and attention. At Wheal Baring we are continuing our costaning for the Langed and during the past week we have discovered different branches of gossan and interspersed with mundic, but have not found the lode in a settled state the inversal first. We are continuing our operations on the south or Hurrow barrow is mentioned last week, but finding the old pit so crushed together, we could use the same without timbering at once. I, therefore, thought it would be class sink a new shaft a little further west, which is to be known by the name of shaft, where we have just discovered the lode, but cannot say much as to its a character, but hope to do so in a post or two. The parcel of copper on Friday weighed 29 tons 15 cwts. dry weight. We have sampled the parcels of sirver ores on the mine, samples of which I sent to the smelting works yestein 17th. Parcel of lead computed 4 tons; ditto silver ore, I ton.—W. Knorr: Ma

th. Parcel of lead computed 4 tons; ditto silver ore, 1 ton.—W. KNOTT:
LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—Our sumpmen are now engaged in cut
n the 20 fathom level, and it will be completed to-morrow; we have jus
vall of the lode; a considerable quantity of water is coming from it.
'ou some details in my noxt. The flat-rod shaft continues hard; we shal
'of fm. level with 8 ft. more sinking. The lode in the adit level west is
ya cross branch, which has heaved the lode north—we are following;
utting. In the 10 west the lode is the same in size as last reported, but
we are about to rise and sink through the ground, from one level to the
rentilation; in the 10 cast the lode, which has been gradually improving,
regular, has some rich work for tin; we only want depth to become pre
PEFER PASCO: March 7.

EFER PASCO: March 7.

LOVEDEN UNITED.—The lode in the 10 fm. level, east of engine-sheen taken down for the past week. The lode in the stopes in back of this re yielding 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking un evel, east of shaft, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, yielding about 15 cwts. of lead the lode in the Pen-y-bank shaft is about 4 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of 1 thom.—S. TREVETIAN: March 8.

fathom.—S. TREVETHAN: March 8,

MOLLAND.—The lode in the 62 east appears to be opening wider, and p
more one than when last reported. The lode in the 52 east is much the sa
and character as last week, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have on
sinking the winze in this level, with four men, where the lode is large, con
quartz, ore, and white iron, altogether saving work, though not rich. The
the back of this level will produce 1 to 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the stop
back of the 42 fm. level east no lode has been taken down in the past week.—
BENNETTS: March 8.

MOUNTER HAY.—The continue has been taken down in the

DENDETTS: March 8.

MOUNT'S BAY.—The engine-shaft has been sunk in the past week 1fs., then being engaged in cutting hitches for bearers, and fixing the same. The ut south has been driven 4 ft., where we find the lode split in three braicisordered by a small slide; the north cross-cut has been driven 4 ft.—ground be same as last report.—James Richards: March 8.

disordered by a small since; the north crosseds has occur driven? it.—ground the same as last report.—Janus Richards: March 8.

NORTH BASSET.—No lode has been taken down in the new shaft during week. In the 102, diving west of the new shaft, the lode is 4ft, wide, worth fathom. In the winze sinking below the 92, west of the new shaft, the lode is wide, worth 14t, per fm. There is no alteration to notice in any other part mine.—T Glanville: March 4.

NORTH DOWNS.—The lode in the 90 fm. level, east of John Michael's sight times to be worth 30t, per fm., and the orey part is now a little below the he the end. The lode in the winze has not been taken down. The back and by pitches are not deteriorated, but are yielding a fair quantity of ore. As the whas been very favourable during the past week, we have opened George's at Wheal Peever, and everything is being prepared to descend, as far as the wise allow us, for the purpose of examining the backs, in which several old miner stated that considerable quantities of tin ores exist, which might be profibility at the present price of the metal—this we shall soon prove. I entertain a from opinion of the unwrought ground in this part of the sett.—J. Paisse: March NORTH LEVANT (8.7, Just).—The mine never looked so well as a trees.

opinion of the unwrought ground in this part of the sett.—J. Pairice: March NORTH LEVANT (Fr. Just).—The mine never looked so well as at press find the carbona going below the level in a large mass, of good quality. We show the level in the part of the set of the level, the level, driving east, continues to kindly appearance, being about 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The back of this level is not so producity as it has been. The 42 fm. level, west, is getting in more settled ground. The stopes in the back of this level is nig well, producing 245 tons of good quality ore per fm. The pitches are jield quality work.—A. Payon: March 7.

quality work.—A. Puyon: March 7.

OKEL TOR.—The communication through the hill being completed, every the mine is now thoroughly ventilated. In the cross-cut north, driving to great gossan lode, a branch of lead ore has been met with, similar to the bran near the cross-course, and within a short distance of the copper lode. Men engaged in waggoning away the stuff broken in the rise and level, to enable pare to drive south to cut a north underlay of the copper lode. In the east he men have opened on the back of the lead lode, composed of a soft spar, of ing gossan and lead ore. The cylinder and case, &c., of the steam-engine was on the quay to-day. The carpenters will now be onward with the capstan and with all possible dispatch.—W. B. Collon.

ing gossin and lead ors. The carpenters will now be onward with the capstan and with all possible dispatch.—W. B. COLLON. a.

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLS.—We have this day dropped the lift to theke and are now busy night and day clearing the rubbish, &c., with the horse-whisned a great deal of ground stoped away south of the sharf, but the quantity of bish prevents us from saying what it contains. On a sollar 'near the bottom 27 fm, level we found good stones of antimony, from \(\frac{1}{2} \) to 2 cwts, each, which good indications of a large lode at the bottom, full particulars of which we shall no our next report. The stopes in the back of the 27 fm, level are still producing ore, and we broke to-day, at one blast, \(\frac{1}{2} \) ton of antimony, of a superior quality stopes in the \(\frac{1}{2} \) fm, level still continue to produce good ore; we are also breaking ore from the bottoms of the same level, and the lodes have improved. In the same of the old workings we have discovered some good branches of ore, adds ment to work on them immediately. We have this day fixed a sollar in the shaft, and shall commence to-morrow to work on the large branch. We have in the 20 fm, level some fine stones of lead, from 8 to 10 lbs, weight or more from the lead course crossing the lode near the old bottoms. We will forward in the 20 fm, level some fine stones of lead, from 8 to 10 lbs, weight or more from the lead course crossing the lode near the old bottoms. We will forward to further a subject to surface a good pile of antimony, and are sampling fire or market. At Wheal Thomas, the end of the deep add is looking well, and set of driving a little further east, and then cross-cut a few feet through the lode, which is ease the bottom as soon as we can. We satisfare returns from this part of the set. All other matters are progressing favor—R. Vagnat, S. Kasar: March S.

PEMBEOKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—At East Crinnis, in the 122 fm, level.

large returns from this part of the sett. All other matters are progressing to the Newman; S. Krast: March S.

PEMBEROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—At East Crimnis, in the 122 fm have cut through the lode, which is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, white ire and stones of ore, and has a very promising appearance. We have a large water coming from the lode, which has drained the 112 fm. level; and sinking a winze in the bottom of the 112 fm. level, where the lode is 9 ft. ducing 6 tons of ore per fm. worth?, per ton. The 112 end west is producing 71, worth of ore per fm. We have not taken down the lode in 18 in. wide, producing 101, we per fm. All Reid's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing 101, we per fm. At Reid's shaft, the lode is 16 in. wide, producing 101, we per fm. At Reid's shaft, the lodes in the 40 fm. level east and west are plarge quantity of mundle, with stones of ore. In the 70 fm. level west it heaved by a cross-course, and we are driving north to cut it. In the 80 west of the western cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some verye of ore. In the 80 fm. level west the lode is 100, wide, producing some verye of ore. In the 80 fm. level west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some verye of the producing 100 fm. and the part of the mine we have no alteration.—J. LUEL PENDARVES AND 8T. AUBYN CONSOLS.—The 44 fm. level cross-cut about 10 fms., and we hope to cut the lode this month; the cross-cut was me level is driven about 7 fathoms, the ground favourable. The 32, caste shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of copper and tin ores; in the same the lode is also 3 ft. wide, and improved in appearance since last report. Till satill idle in consequence of the winze not being holed, which we hope to shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of copper and tin ores; in the same the lode is about 3 ft. and copper ore, and worth 50, per fm. At Halgarrack the lode is going east, is about 1½ foot wide, still kindly, and producing good stones and tin ores. I forward a statement of our setting to-day of tutwork bes

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Since my last report, we have taken down the labid Borlase's engine-shaft, on Greenwood's lode, which has produced some good coger the lode is still very large, with a strong looking appearance. I never had a serio pinion of the mine than I have at present. The more I see of the lode the meritadiner, and the more it imitates in its shallow appearance the Levant and finish lack Mines. Borlase's shaft is now complete 10 fms. under the deep adit, or the lack Mines. Borlase's shaft is now complete 10 fms. under the deep adit, or the loft mines of the lack Mines. Borlase's shaft is now complete 10 fms. under the deep adit, or the loft mines haft, eacured with the strongest wood that is to be had good had ling shaft, secured with the strongest wood that is to be had ground good—driving for 11. 7s. 6d, per fm. We have now driven 50 fm. small the engine-shaft, with copper most of the way; but the ground is very much deep posed, and the lode has not become settled. Our engine-shaft is now 36 fm. fm the surface, all complete, plateut, penthouse put in, and are now driven 50 fm. small to the 20 fm. level, where I hope we shall be able to make a greater sweet of the lode that we have seen in the 10 fms. above. The water will be hauled away it water-wheel we shall erect at the mouth of the adit level with little cost. In dressing department we have now several tons of ore ready for market, and before ing-house and floors, and road, are in a fair way of finishing.—W. Eddy in mines in three labourers—ground hard, lode 20 in. wide, producing 5 cwts, of ore per fullow. The cast part of the lode in the cross.—ed, in the 45, is about 10 in. by roducing good stones of ore. At Gurney's shaft, in driving the 55 south, the ground of the complex producing good stones of ore. At Gurney's shaft, in driving the 55 south, the ground of the complex producing for the lode in the cross.—of or producing shaft, is about 10 in. with moderate—lode 14 in. wide, producing shaft by eight mines is moderate—lode 15 in. wide, producin PENDEEN CONSOLS. - Since my last report, we have taken down the

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prospects of March 3.

CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft has been sunk in the past week 4½ feet whole sinking below the 40 fm. level 9 ft. The branch in this shaft is stil of excellent quality. The 40 fm, level west, on south lode, has beet lode 1 ft, wide, spotted with copper ore throughout. The same level cas yen 6 ft.; lode 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore. The 39 fm engine-shaft, has been driven 7 ft.; lode 2½ ft. wide, and worth 7.6 pc.

J. Richardor; F. Guydov: March 8.

UNITED—In the 70 fm. level west the end is much improving; in the verleast we have a large lode, which is daily improving in appearance doubt we shall here soon have a rich course of ore. The triplut pitche

ED.—In the 70 fm. level west the end is much improving; in: two have a large lode, which is daily improving in appearance we shall here soon have a rich course of ore. The tribute pitc ooking well. In the 50 the lode is improving. The 40 west s; appearance. The 30 west is greatly improving, worth in sign fathom. We are driving on a lode in the 20 cross-cut sou g good stones of tin.—J. G. Wilson; R. Clyno: March 8. [E.—We have not yet cut the lode, but water has appeared in all staily increasing, which indicates that we are not far from the contract of the contract of

TON.—The south lode in the deep adit level, driving east, is just of GTON.—The south lode in the deep adit level, 'driving east, is just the reported. Watson's engine-shaft is now down 33 fathous from surface, in ave discovered a new lode, which is 1½ ft. wide, composed of sulphate of or page, and impregnated with lead ore of good quality, with a strong feed aing therefrom, inasmuch that we are obliged to suspend our operations for the present multi the cross-cut gets nearer the shaft, so as to drain off in the deep adit level. The north lode in the middle half level, driving wide, yielding stones of lead ore. Watson's lode in this level is it. wide, if dookan, impregnated with lead ore. The south lode, driving east in this of wide, producing occasional stones of lead ore. The stopes in the back low level, on Taylor's lode, still continue to yield saring work for lead allow level on this lode has a very promising appearance, being 2 ft. wide, flarytes of good quality, and yielding excellent lumps of lead ore—prond. The north lode in the shallow level, driving east, is 1½ foot wide, posed of gose in.—W. Barkarr ; J. Taylon: March 8. DGE CONSOLS.—Our castern shaft is much the same as last reported. 2 ft. wide, carrying a leader of black and yellow ore, 6 in. wide; the quartch, and nearly all the branch gives for sampling as it is drawn up. The fit is just the same as last reported. We have this week been scarching in the ancient workings, which I hope we have found, if so, it will be a mondation to us. We shall only have to drive a cross-cut from the old of our lode, which will come in about 25 fms. deep to our eatern shaft, so cate the whim is set to work.—J. Matherell.: March 9. CARN BEEA.—There is no change to notice at the flat-rod shaft since last-lode is about 11 ft. wide, producing tin throughout. All our other operatoresing satisfactorily.—T. GLANNILLE: March 4. CRENVER.—We have this day set Carne's engine-shaft to sink below the tenn for bears and citizen 2 fms. at 15 feet shade is about 10 to the control of t

person is about 11 ft. wide, producing fin throughout. All our other opera-progressing satisfactority.—T. GLANYLLE: March 4.

CRENVER.—We have this day set Carne's engine-shaft to sink below the his men, for beavers and clistern, 2 fna., at 15t, per fathom, and to be paid a down main lode, cutting cietern-plat, putting in bearers, fixing the two nameers, complete, 30t. The 74, east of Carne's, has been driven in the past in. 3 ft., 3 in., at 10t. per fathom—set for the present month to drive by four the month, at 9t. per fathom—set for the present month to drive by four his march 17t. and 18t. per fathom—set for the present month at 14t. per fin., en., fin.; lode 3½ to 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. The Gore's, has been driven in the past month 1 fin. 1 ft. 8 in., at 18t. per fin.— present month, at 6t. per fathom, to drive by four men; lode 1½ ft. wide, stones of ore, quaftz, peach, jack, and mundie. We have set for the pre-busations; E. Chewiss: March 7.

LEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—The ground in the adit level is given abeau spar, intermixed with evan. The ground in the winze sinking below.

not yet through the civan course; the lode is 3 ft. wide, committed with civan. The ground in the winze sinking able; we shall sink this winze with all possible speed, as the lode will greatly improve in depth. The fixing of the lode will greatly improve in you that it is set to we.

The timper is also receive the iron ralls. The timper is also receive the iron ralls. The timper is also further delay on that account. All the other work is as last reported. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—I have the 5 tons of nickel ore; it will be ready for eat in a few days. The branches are looking well, but we shall not be able until account and render the breaking of the ore easier, and, consequently, cheaper ground, and render the breaking of the ore easier, and, consequently, cheaper obtain-engine is daily at work. We shall commence erecting the stamps on Mor full be walls we are raising some good tinstuff.—R. H. Williams: March 4.

at No. 3 lode in about 13 fms. further driving.—E. Janes: March 5. SILVER-LEAD.—In the 215 fathom level the lode is 18 in. wide, eaving the 205 fm. level the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of capel and ore. If a the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of capel and spar, poor at present. In the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, and ore, all saving work tend the lode is 19 in. wide, composed of capel and ore, good saving work as: in the 100 end the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of grey elvan and mundic the winze sinking in the bottom of the 90 fm. level the lode is 3 fect wide somplied, can, and ore, worth full 201. per fm. We sampled on Saturday, the somplied, 81 tons of ore, samples of which have been sent to the different usual.—Janes Spraoux: March 7.

is that arrection. The 68 fm. level to drive east by four men, limited 3 fms., or lolls, at \$1, per fm. Here we have every indication of a great improvement, spids and stones of ore, and a large stream of water issuing from the end, which implies the 56 fm. level, when I shall be able to resume sinking the winze below is where we have a good lode. The 56 cross-cut is driving north by two men, it lim, or cut the lode, at 94, per fm. The 66 fm. level to drive east by four limited 4 fms., at 94, per fathom; the lode is being carried 6 ft. wide, worth citridia by four men, limited the month, at 64. per fathom; it he lode is worth first by four men, limited the month, at 64. per fathom; the lode is worth from 3 to 4 tons alone, at 74, per fathom. Cooke's stope, in the back of the 46, is driving by sign and the month, at 61, les, per fathom; the lode is worth from 3 to 4 tons alone, at 74, per fathom. Stope, in the back of the 56 is driving by six limited the month, at 61, les, per fathom; the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 2 tons simulated the month, at 61, les, per fathom; the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 2 tons 1 limited the month, at 61, les, per fathom; the lode is worth from 1 to 2 tons 1 limited the month, at 61, les, per fathom; the lode is worth from 1 to 2 tons 1 limited 1 limited 1 limited 1 limited 1 limited 1 limited 2 limited 2 limite

worth at present 1½ ton per fm. for lead ore. The stopes in the back of the 50 west are worth at present 1 ton per fm. The winze cast of shaft is still sinking; the lode has not been taken down, leaving very good stopes in both ends, which will average 1 ton per fm.; we shall put men to stope here this week. As soon as we can get men enough, we shall rise from the 60 against the two winzes sinking from the 50 cast and west, and cut a plat in the 60, when we shall drive east and west in the 60 and 50 fm. levels. Up to the present time we have been very badly off for miners, but through proper exertions we hope to remedy this evil. If we can get the men by the end of the week, we shall sample 40 tons in one month from this date. We are progressing favourably with the dressing, and if the ore can be broken underground there is no doubt that it will be sampled in the time specified.—J. Sandesso, TINGROFT.—Highburrow tin lode in the 152 fm. level, driving cast of Martin's cast shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 154, per fm. The stopes in the back of this level, both cast and west of said shaft, are worth 144, per fm. The stopes in the back of the 130 fm. level are worth 104, per fm. Chappie's lode in the rise in the back of the 130 fm. level are worth 104, per fm. Chappie's lode in the rise in the back of the 140 fm. level west of downright-shaft, are worth 122, per fathom. Grout's lode in the back of the 160 fm. level west of downright-shaft, are worth 124, per fathom. Dunkin's lode in the back of the 160 fm. level west of downright-shaft, are worth 162, per fathom. Dunkin's lode in the back of the 160 fm. level west of downright-shaft, are worth 162, per fathom. Dunkin's lode in the 120 fm. level driving east of engine-shaft, sinking below the 130 fm. level, is 3 feet wide, worth 24, per fat. In the 120 fm. level, driving east of sid shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 140 fm. level driving cast of sid shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 164, per fm. In the 10 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 164,

end is much as last reported. There is no afteration worth naming in any other part of the mine.—II. Williams: March 8.

TREBURGETT CONSOLS.—Our men in the Mill cross-cut have driven 4 fathom during the month; the ground has been much worse for driving than last month, so we have not made so great a progress; the nearer we get to the lode the more we find the lode impregnated with mundle. The men in the engine-shaft have sunk 9 ft., the ground is still hard for sinking; we have about 2 fms. more to reach the adit.—J. Sowden: March 7.

TREBURGET UNTELD.—We have broken during the past week some rich specimens of silver-lead ore from Mayne's lode in the 15 fm. level, south of the cross-cut; the lode is not so large as when last reported on, being now 12 in. wide. In driving north on this lode it shows an improved aspect. The cross-cut in the 25 fm. level is in a close, compact channel of ground, which prevents our making the progress that therwise would be the case. Freeman's engine-shaft is in an easy channel of progress satisfactorily. As soon as it will be practice.

roducing about 9 cwts. lead ore per fm. At Nant shaft, in the winze sinking under a salit, the Idde is 2½ ft. wide, composed of gossan and harytes, with stones of lead, a the winze sinking under the shallow adit, south of said shaft, the Idde is 3 ft. wide amposed of barytes. Our setting this month has been—36 men on tutwork, and then on tribute, at an average of 44, 8s, per ton for lead ore.—8. Thomas: March 9.

VYVAN CONSOLS.—Notwithstanding a somewhat lengthened period has clapsed the control of the said of the sa

has, however, been principally owing to my anxiety to obtain the most accurate data relative to the old workings of the Relistian and Herland Mines: these I did not procure until the last few days.—Thomas Rowlandson.

precure until the last few days.—Thomas Rowlasheon:

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—The 75 fm. level, under the old sump-shaft, has been driven south from the north lode about 8 ft., but the south lode has not yet been intersected; we expect to see it in about 3 or 4 ft. driving. The south lode in the 65 fm. level, west of the old sump-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, worth 15 f. per fm.; the lode in this end is changing its character, similar to the winze under-mentioned. The winze sinking below the 55 fm. level is suspended, in consequence of an overflow of water. We have had an increase of it in the 65 to-day, which we expect will shortly drain the winze; the lode here when stoped was 7 ft. wide, worth 45 f. per fm. We have commenced sinking another winze on the edge of the boundary, and 12 fms. west of the above winze, where we had a lode 2 ft. wide, worth 18 f. per fm. Since our last we have taken down about 8 ft. of the lode in the 55 end, west of Philp's shaft; it is 3 ft. wide, of a very promising character, worth 12 ft. per fm. Philp's shaft is now 5 fms. below the 55 fathom level; no lode has yet been taken down.—S. S. Noell; M. V. Mierrell. March 8.

WEST BASSET.—In the 84 east we are driving on the south part of the lode, which will produce about 5 tons of ore per fm., leaving a good lode standing on the north

TON.—We cut on Monday last a lode which crosses been able to ascertain to what it may tend; the out

and amount of money, 1634. We sampled, sesterday, at Calstock (20ay, February ore—No. 1 (computed), \$2 tons; No. 2, 73 tons; No. 3, 22 tons=178 tons,—Thomas Carrestree; March 4.

WHEAL CASTLE.—Since the dry weather has set in, a falling off has taken place in the lake water. We surveyed the course of the Lyd on Saturday last, and shall at once piepare for making the least to get water from that source. Since our wheel has this level is now the pol-zoo of the wheel. This morning I offered a small premium to any man who would examine and report on its present state. This has been done, and it is pronounced to be in a fit state to take all the water we have, or may have. Saturday being our setting day, we set the engine-shaft to sink by six miners and three labourers, at 12, per fin., to complete the lift, which I think will be done this month. There will be some rock to cut for bringing the water for the leats, which I intent Binney's pare to do. We have men time, I think we should look to the purious of the state of the control of the last week, I beg to inform you that the south can men have driven 2 flow, making attacked. If they, south of the shaft; the ground is still favourable for driving, but we have not cut the lode as yet. We have more water coming out of this and, which is a good indication of getting near the lode.—Jours Barrett.: March 6.

Our tribute pitches are in general looking well, and our tributers working in their various pitches with spirit. The lode in the new rise, as well as the 40 or shallow addition, is looking promising for good discoveries shortly at these points. We have nine men clearing up the engine-shaft below the 35, being at present quite full of stuff. Things are going on well at general hereal present.—W. Donas: sharch 8, with all speed, and when it is opened and secured we shall at once commence drawing stuff in clearing the beat of the new lode, near the other shall be shaded to be supposed to the form you, that on opening on the back of the new lode, near the hand, and the

WHEAL HELEN (Breaue).—The engine-shaft is now down 6½ fms, netow me 20 fm, level; the ground favourable for sinking, but the lode at present unproductive. In the 20 fm, level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is large, and producing tin. In the 10 fm, level west we have met with a caunter lode, which has been producing splendid stones of gray and black copper ore of the richest quality, and is worth for tin about 3½, per fm. I consider the appearances in this mine to be much better than they have before been.—W. C. VIVLAN: March 7.

WHEAL JAMES.—Prockter's shaft is down 5 fms. below the 10; the ground is favourable for sinking, and if it continues as it is, the shaft will be completed to the 20 by the end of this month. The lode in the 10, sonth of the shaft, is 10 fm, wide, worth 30 tons of ore per fm., and is hard for driving. I am sorry to inform you, that in consequence of the lode being so large, and carrying so much water, we are obliged to suspend the stoping in the back of this level until we have driven the end to the extent of the ground, where we shall be able to take down the water and drain the lode, which will take us about three weeks to complete. The lode in the back of the adit, north of the old engine-shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 8 tons of ore per fm., set to four men, at 2s, 3d, per ton. The cross-cut to Pearce's lode is still very hard for driving, the present price per fm. is 3d. All other operations are much the same as last reported.—H. B. Gross: March 8.

WHEAL MARSHALL (Sr. Stephens. Connwall).—We have purchased the large wheel with eight heads of stamps complete, with inon axie and lifters, timber around the wheel-pit, &c., and our men will get it at work as quickly as possible. In six weeks' time from this date (Feb. 21) I will engage to get the wheel at work and all the water out of the mine, so as to be in a fair course of working on the lodes. Another lode is discovered in the railway cutting of the Marshall, containing black or and fine gossan. We are getting or with the large wheel

low a depth, not more than 10 to 11 fms. below the surface. It is well worthy of a spirited development, and I beg to recommend the shareholders to decide on the erection of a steam-engine, to enable us to explore the mine in depth. A 30-inch cylinder single-draft engine, or a 24-inch rotary double engine, would be quite large enough for the purpose; and should the company prefer the rotary engine, it could be used in drawing the stuff, as well as the water, but the cost would exceed the price of the single engine perhaps about 250l. The shaft sank by the late company, 11 fms. below the adif, is as conveniently situated as could be desired for the exploration of the several lodes. No. 4 lode is not more than 2 fms. to the south of the present bottom of said shaft. No. 3 lode would reach it about 30 fms. below the adif, and Nos. 1 and 2 lodes would be only 15 or 17 fms. to the south of it.—J. Naxoe: March 3. WHEAL ROBERT.—We are increasing favourably with our sinking of the shaft.

Nos. 1 and 2 lodes would be only 15 or 17 ms. to the south of it.—J. NANCE: MARCH S. WHEAL ROBERT.—We are progressing favourably with our sinking of the shaft, which is good killas ground, and of a beautiful nature for mineral. We sunk through a branch last week about 4 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and copper ore. From the indications we have had in sinking the last 7 or 8 fms., I have no doubt but it will prove a very productive lode.—W. NEILL: March 8.

WHEAL SAMSON.—I expect the barrels of gossan from the different lodes will be forwarded from Plymouth to-morrow. We are proceeding to prove the lodes before reported on,—J. Spargo.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—The lodes in the different levels are just the same as last reported. At the engine-shaft the lode is now standing for about 6 feet unwrought, which we think advantageous for sinking, and by the middle part of next week we shall begin to explore the lode in taking it down, and we think it will be productive for ore. In the 50, south of the engine-shaft, we have more water than usual, which is an indication of a lode near us.—D. Lanksbury: March 4.

is an indication of a lode near us.—D. Lankshurs: March 4.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Smith's shaft is sunk 2 fms. 5 ft. below the 98 fm. level, ground very stiff. In the 98, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10'f. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 18'f. per fm. In the 88, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10'f. per fm.; in the same level south it is 6 ft. wide, worth 12'f. per fm. In the 78, north end, no lode taken down since last week. In the 68, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 1'f. per fm. In the 85, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 9'f. per fm. In the 40, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 1'f. per fm. Chippendale's shaftmen are engaged as last week. The stopes and pitches are yielding a fair quantity of ore. We shipped on Wednesday last, the pared of lead ore sold to the Tamar Company on the 2th Feb., computed 67 tons; it weighed 69 tons 10 cwis.—J. Kemr: March 1'.

WHEAL TREMANNE.—The boundary engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. 2 feet under

lead ore sold to the Tamar Company on the 24th Feb., computed 67 tons; it weighed 69 tons 10 cwts.—J. Kest : March 7.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—The boundary engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. 2 feet under the 93 fm. level; the ground is much the same as last reported. In the 93, cast of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is split in three parts, and worth 51, per fm.; the stopes in back of the same level are worth 64, per fm. In the 83, cast of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 51, per fm.; the stopes in back of the same level are worth 64, per fm.; the stopes in back of the same level are worth 65, per fm.; the stopes in back of the same level are worth 74, per fm. In the 73, cast of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 74, per fm.; the stame level, towards Wallis's lode, since last reported. The stopes in bottom of the 63, are worth 54, per fm. At the new engine-shaft, on the south lode, in the 90 cast, the lode is disordered with a leader of tinstaff on the south lode, in the 90 cast, the lode is disordered with a leader of tinstaff on the south lode, in the 90 cast, the lode is disordered with a leader of tinstaff on the south lode, in the 90 cast, the lode is disordered with a leader of tinstaff on the south lode, in the 90 cast, the lode is disordered with a leader of tinstaff on the south lode is 15 in. wide, producing some saving work for tinstaff. We are still clearing and securing the 30 cast of mixelle shaft, on the same lode; the stopes in back of the same level are worth 21, per fm.—R. Williams; H. Rourss: March 4.

WHEAL TREVENA (Brakow).—Durham's shaft has been sunk 6 fms. below the 50 fm. level, where the lode is a large, and producing rich stones of tin. In the 30 fm. level east the lode is large, and producing rich stones of tin. In the 30 fm. level east we have intersected a lode, forming a junction with Gurney's lode, producing rich stones of tin. In the 30 fm. level east we have intersected a lode, forming a junction with Gurney's lode, producing rich stone

worthy of notice. We shall sell next week about 4 tons of tin.—W. C. VIVIAN: March 7. WHEAL TRISTREM.—The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 40 fm. level, tha bottom of which is a light blue killas, kindly for mireral: 4 fathoms of the 40 crossest was set on Saturday last, to six men, at 41. 10s, per fathom. The cast end, in the 25 fm. level, was set to six men, to drive 6 ft., at 41. We think there is a lode or branches further north, as water is issuing from it. The cross-cut, south of the whim-shaft, is set to six men, at 51. 15s, per fathom, stented 4 fms.; the end on the lode, north of the whim-shaft, to six men, at 21. 15s, per fathom, stented 4 fathoms.

—J. JENKIN: March 8.

WHEAL UNITY.—There is no material chauge worthy of notice in our underground prospects, with the exception of the 39 fathom level, cast of castern whim shaft, No. 2, where there is a little improvement in copper. I am glad to find the water rapidly going down in the south ground. At Hampton's shaft it is down about 5 fms. below the addit tevel; and on the Wheal Tressury lode, further south, it is in fork about 16 fms. under adit.—Joseph Vivian: March 6.

about 6 fms. below the adit level; and on the Wheal Treasury lode, further south, it is in fork about 16 fms. under adit.—Josep Vivias: March 6.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—Setting report for March: The north lode engine-shalt to sink below the 40 fm. level, by six non and three labourers, 1 fm. 3 ft., to cut a cistern-plat, bearer holes, &c., put in a pent-house, bed casing, with all necessary timber, as per bargain, 41%, which will take about four weeks and three days to accomplish. The 40, to drive west of engine-shaft, by six men, 2 fms., at 7%, per fm; this level is driven from shaft, 27 fms. 1 ft. 6 im., the lode is about 3 ft. wide, of the same character as last reported, producing very strong mundic, with good stones of yellow copper ore, and a great quantity of warm mineral water issuing therefrom. The 40, east of said shaft, is driven 7 fms. 1 ft. form plat; the lode in this level is apparently very large, which we have cut into upwards of 5 ft., and find it composed principally of capel, spar, and mundic, impregnated with yellow copper ore; this end is at present suspended, being so near the shaft, and not sufficiently ventilated for all the men to work advantageously, until Kessell's winze; is communicated with the said level west, which will be again resumed sinking, as soon as the water is sufficiently drained therefrom. The 25 to drive west of winze 7 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; the lode here is very large, the part which we carry in the end is about 3 ft. wide, composed principally of aboutful spar, very strong mundic, and good stones of yellow copper ore.—G. Rows.

WHEAL ZION.—The following bargains were taken in this mine on Saturday last—viz., the eagine-shaft, to sink by 12 men, 2 fms., or cut the lode, at 20% per fm.; the 50 fm. level east, to drive by six men, 3 fms., at 51, 15, per fm.—in lode taken down during the past week; the 30 fms. level east, to drive on the south part of the lode, by two men and two boys, 2 fms., at 31, 10s. per fm.; to elocking well. Thomas winze, to sink by six men, 2 fms., at 12% p

MMILTORD.—In extending the adit level east, on No. 4 lode, we have intersected to sparry lode; at the junction the ground looks very promising, and produces some cool stones of lead. As many shallow banches of lead have been found at the junction of lodes, we have commenced a surface shaft, and although yet but a few feet seep we have taken out some very solid lumps of lead.—W. Michell.

COPIAPO MINES.—FRECEIGN MINES.

Copiage, Jan. 16.—Copper Mines.—Chaco.—In the 80 fm. level, now being extended east of Harman's shaft, we have a large lode, yielding occasional stones of ore. In the 80 fm. level, now being extended to the cast of the same shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and is producing some superior class ore: the winze in the bottom of this level is looking very well. In the 45 fm. level the lode is 4 ft. wide, carrying a branch on the north wall of from 1½ to 2 ft. wide of shippable ore. In the 40 fathom level, now being driven east, we have a bunch of ore about 2 ft. wide. In the winze in the bottom of this level the lode is split into two parts. All the other parts of the mise are without the slightest change. We are getting on pretty well with the new shaft—having commenced sinking it last week with three men.

Sax Augusin,—in each of the bottom levels, now being extended to the north and south of No. 3 shaft, we have a large lode, and from which we are raising a large quantity of average quality ore. In the 25 fm. level, now being driven to the north of the same shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, orey throughout. In the 12 fm. level, also being driven north, we have a good bunch of ore, about 2 ft. wide; the winze also in the bottom of this level is yielding a very well.

Sax Carlos.—In this mine we have nothing now. Both the shaft and winze are yielding a fair quantity of shippable ore; and from here I hope shortly to see greater returns.

Say Paracto.—In this mine I am sorry to say the lode continues very small; still is producing a little superior quality ore.

Produce for December—Cheeo, 54 tons; San Augustin, 40; San Carlos, 15; San stricks, 6=115 tons of ore shippable. Cheeo, 10 tons; Morado Mines, 10 tons, not appable = 135 tons.

Patricio, 6=115 tons of ore shippable. Checo, 10 tons; Morado Mines, 10 tons, not shippable = 135 tons.

St.vaz Mines - At Fin Hallada. —This mine, I am happy to say, is looking remarkably well. In the No. 1 level the tode is 10 in, wide of good ore. In the No. 7 level the lode is 10 in, wide of good ore. In the No. 7 level the lode is 2 ft. wide, of excellent ore. In the No. 11 level the lode is 2 ft. wide, average quality ore. In the No. 12 level the lode is 2 ft. wide, average quality ore. In the No. 12 level the lode is 2 ft. wide—ore of about 250 mes, per cajon. In Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16 levels the lode is amall—not being extended so far east as the bunch of ore now being laid open in the levels above. The ores sent to the city in the past fortnight are about 50 tons, of from 240 to 250 mes, per cajon.

Camber Altro.—Here we are progressing very satisfactorily. Since my last we have again broken a piece of the lode, and it has yielded about 1 ton of ore. The lode in the shaft is 10 in, wish—orey throughout; and in the level now being driven north it is 6 in, wide, producing ore of about 250 mes, per cajon; but as we proceed in depth we have every reason to expect it to improve in quality and quantity.

Santa Awa.—This mine is looking more promising than for some time past. The lode is nearly 1 ft. wide, yielding a small quantity of low quality ore. In none of the other mines have we the elightest change.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINES.—[Received March 3.]

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINES .- [Received March 3.]

ROTAL SANTAGO MINES.—I Received March 3.,

Caber, Jan. 25.—Taylor's shaft is sinking very slowly; the lode is much larger,
without ore, and has a very unpromising aspect. If there is no improvement in the
62 fm. level, I could not recommend your going deeper. I do not think the lode
under the 58 will pay for driving a 62 fm. level. I would recommend to drive the
55 fm. level so far as to drain the east shoot of ore ground under the 44, to enable the
sinking of a winze to see if it improves, and if it will remunerate to stope. In Discovery shaft, the 20 fm. level west is not producing so well as last week, but the lode
still gives excellent stones of red and grey ore. In the adit end we have opened another 6 ft. westward. I believe we have been mistaken in supposing we had cut the
Perseverancia lode, and that the Discovery lode was cut off or heaved. There have
been veins of flookan, quartz, and mundie, for several feet south of Discovery lode,
but I think the junction is still before us, and hope yet we may not be entirely disappointed in the regult.

been veine of flookan, quartz, and mundic, for several feet south of Discovery lode, but I think the junction is still before us, and hope yet we may not be entirely disappointed in the result.

89. 1 [Received March 8].—Taylor's shaft is not quite so hard for sinking: I am sorry to say there is no improvement for ore. We cut on Monday a large rugh on the south side, which a man might crawl into; I could see no ore, but it may lead to some alternation. In the rise in the back of the 56 fm, level, at 4 fms. east from shaft, the lode is 6 feet wide, and will produce 3 tons of shippable ore per fathom, besides about an equal amount which will go to the mundic heap. The lode in this part contains more peach or chlorite and less spar than in the back of the 50 fm, level. At Discovery shaft we have commenced driving east at the 20 fm, level; the lode is 2 ft, wide, consisting of quartz, scattered with grey ore. There is a good stone of grey ore also in the 20 fm, level west; the country at this level has a very favourable appearance; I should very much like to see the lode 20 fms, deeper. In the 10 fm, level years at the 30 fm, level west; the country at this level has a very favourable appearance; I should very much like to see the lode 20 fms, deeper. In the 10 fm, level years at the 30 fm, level; which is a from the wince; the lode yields excellent grey that of the state of th

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED SILVER MINES.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED SILVER MINES.

Printing, March 2.—The end driving east on the Teufelsgrund lode, in Wiinelm's brief, isse fact improved since last report; and, as we have some length of poor are set before as, I do not anticipate any favourable change in this part of the mine for the present. The rise in the back of the level is still producing some good ore. The pitcher remain the same as when last reported on. In the end driving west that the bottom of the winze, andersthe Wilhelm's level, the lode is producing 5 cuts. Of one per fan. In the middle level the end going east is poor; in the rise in the back of ditto the lode is a fact of the last and a set of

of ore per fm. The pitches in the back of the Trudpert's level, Nos. 29 b, 22 b, and 23 b, are worth respectively 12, 14, and 22 cwts. of ore per fm. In the winze sinking on Schindler lode, from the Trudpert's level, the lode is 6 in. wide, producing 5 cwts. of ore per fm. The pitches on the Schindler, in the back of the Trudpert's level (ax in number), remain as when last reported on. The shaft from the surface is 146 ft. deep, and the ground continues hard.

Henneswald.—I have much pleasure in stating that we, yesterday, made an important discovery in this mine. In the end driving west I have of late had reason to doubt whether we had the right lode; and on putting a shot into the hanging wall, we have reached what appears to be the real lode; it is 3½ ft. wide, and will produce I tom of ore per fm. As the lode is not yet properly opened on, I cannot say whether it will be valuable; but as soon as we have proved it, I will write again. In the end driving east in this mine the lode is 8 in. wide, with good stones of ore; although nothing to value, the lode looks promising. On the surface we have not yet been able to resume dressing, as the weather still continues very severe; but I trust in another fortnight to see all in full activity again.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION — [Received March 8.]

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION—[Received March 8.] Guanaxuato, Jan. 27—Minkor Rayas.—Since the last report an unfavourable change id occurred in this mine, and the outlay had, in consequence, exceeded the returns

Ginanzwato, Jan. 27—Minkov Rayas.—Since the last report an uninvourable change had occurred in this mine, and the outlay had, in consequence, exceeded the returns by some \$600.

Mink or Jazus Maria v Jose.—The level of San Hilario had been brought to a conclusion, and the pozo to connect it with the upper level of San Apolonio was being driven downwards from the latter with all possible vigour. This pozo is called San Francisco Javier. In the end of the level of San Hilario a cross-cut had been driven through the lode, with the object of testing its quality. The result had not realised the expectations formed. The vein was found to be 2 varas broad, and favourable in appearance, but with little ore, and that thinky spread or sprinkled over it, the better part being near the lower wall. It was, however, sufficiently encouraging to induce going down lower, and it is, therefore, proposed that when the completion of the pozo of San Francisco Javier shall have provided the necessary ventilation to again sink in the pozo of San Hilario, and test the vein at some 35 varas increased depth. Two days after the dispatch of the last report the owners of Villarino effected a junction. Mink of Tarsinab.—The only work carried on throughout the month had been the sinking of the shaft of Guadalupe, and which had attained the depth of 198 varas. At 205 varas a cross-cut would be driven to cut the lode, and a further depth of 3 varas sunk in the shaft, to form a caja, or receptate for any water which may drain from the vein. The water in the pozo s remained as before reported, but as it had not increased, it is to be supposed that it is draining off to St. Vincente, which may drain from the vein. Aldana.—The works necessary to keep possession of the mine has been carried on. Zneatesas Claims.—Since the last report, the only payment made to account of the liquidation of these claims had been shaft, received in Tampico. Convoys with bullion for shipment were on the road, both for Vera Cruz and Tampico, and by next packet it was pre

Che Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, March 10, 1854.

ENGLISH IRO	N.		Ton.		ŧ.
Bar and bolt a	1000		10 0	On the spotp. ton £24 0	
In Wales a	-		10 0	To arrive ,24 0	0
In Liverpool a	-		10 0	COPPER.	
In Staffordshire a	-	-10	10 0	Tile, 14 to 28 lbs. ap. ton 126 0	0
Sheets, single a	-	-12	10 0	Tough cake a	ŏ
double a	-	-14	0 0	Sheathing and botts a p. lb. 0 1	2
Ноор в	_	-11	15 0		2
Rod, round a	-	-11	0.0		3
Vail rod, square a	-	-10	10 0		0
Rails (Wales) b	-	- 8	5 0	Vellow Metal 4	0
(Staffordshire) b	-	- 8	10 0		0
, (Staffordshire) b Railway Chairs, Clyde b	-		-	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. + cwt. 2 0	U
rig, No. 1, Clyde b	-	- 3	18 0	ENGLISH LEAD, &	
3-5ths No. 1 & 2-5ths No.	-		18 0	Pig p. ton 25 0	0
No. 1, in Wales c	_	- 4	10 0	Sheet 26 0	õ
cotch Pig No. 1 in London	-		0.0		_
tirling's Non-lamina-		- 0	., .	FOREIGN LEAD, G	
tirling's Non-lamina- ting, or Hardened, Surface Rails	0 0	0- 9	9.0	Spanish, in bondp. ton 24 0	Ü
Surface Pails	3 0	0- 3	. 0		
Cold-blast, No. 1 Foundry	5 10	0 6	10.0	ENGLISH TIN. 6	
harcoal bars	9 10	0-0	10 0	Blockp. cwt 6 10	-
tinling's Potent	_	-14	10 0	Ingota	
stirling's Patent Glasg.	-	- 3	12 6	Bar 6 11	0
	4 0			Refined ,,	
Ditto Wales	. 0	0- 4	9.0	POREIGN TIN.	
FOREIGN IRON	. 44				n
wedish	-	-12	0 0		
Russian CCND	-	-17	0.0	Straits (uncertified). ,, 6 6	v
ndian Charcoal Pigs	-	- 6	0.0	TIN-PLATES, b	
in London	-	- 6	0.0	IC Charcoalp. box 1 13	0
FOREIGN STEE				IX Ditto 1 19	0
wedish keg, nominal		10	0.0	IC Coke 1 7	0
				IC Coke	0
Ditto faggot	_	100		Canada plates a . ton16 0	o
ZINC.				Cumara hunca a . ton	4
n sheets d I	. ton	32	0.0	QUICESILVER fp. lb 0 2	4
				, 3 ditto; d, 1% per cent. dis., e, 2 di	
	· TESTO	9 Wa 21	E: 0 0 0 0	less, -+ Discount 5 per cent.	10

Delivered in Liverpool 10s, per ton less, Kalls are without alteration.

Scoren Pies have fluctuated from 78s. to 78s. 6d.; the market leaves off at 78s. 6d.

Spelter is dull of sale; the last quotation was 24/. on the spot, and 24/. to arrive.

still maintains its price. Inon is firm. Swedish Steel is still very scarce. noderate business doing. Tin-plates are more enquired after.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 3.—The demand for all kinds of manufactured Iron is very active, and prices are fully maintained. In Scotch Pigs the business has been limited dealers and consumers buying only from hand to mouth, at present high rates. In Tin Plates the demand moderate, at former rates. Copper and Lead without change

Mines.—The Mining Share Market continues dull, and the chief transactions reported are in dividend stocks.—Lead and Copper are firm, and the former metal scarce, and in demand, which looks well for the lead-producing mines. Tin has fallen nearly 61, a ton. In Devon Great Consols, transactions have taken place at 4251, to 4301; Alfred Consols, 231, to 241.; Great Alfred, 311, 10s. to 321, 10s.; Messer, 1102; Merllyn, 10s.; Buller, 11001, to 11251; Condurrow, 1401, to 1451.; North Trelawny, 61, 15s. to 71.; South Caradon, 3001.; West Basset, 151, 10s. to 161.; Hingston Down, 131, 10s. to 141.; South Tamar, 71, to 71, 101.; East Tamar, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Wheal Providence, 341.; Thomas United, 11, 10s. to 11, 124, 6d.; Cwm Darren, 12s. 6d. to 15s. Some excellent reports have been received from Louise Mine, where there is a course of silver-lead ore, worth 2301, per fathom. Bell and Lanarth, 121, to 121, 10s.; Molland, 10s.; Bedford United, 92; Gustavus; 31, 10s.; Clijah and Wentworth, 7.; Gonamena, 151.; South Francis, 2501, to 2601.; Trewcatha, 52, to 51 10s. A considerable improvement is said to have taken place in Callington Kelly Bray, and also at Whitford Mine, near Holywell. At Wheal Pollard, near South and West Caradon, there is a lode of a very promising description, such as the agent states he had never seen at either of the Caradons at so shallow a depth. At Hingston Down, the first dividend of 5s. per share (10001,) has just been declared. MINES.-The Mining Share Market continues dull, and the chief trans-

first dividend of 5s. per share (1000L) has just been declared.

From a return just made by the House of Commons of the imports and exports of metals for the year ended 5th Jan., 1853, we find that the total imports of copper ore was 37,818 tons; regulus, 5226 tons; unwrought, 2188 tons; old copper, 968 tons; rods, bars, &c., 2993 tons; plates and coin, 23 tons; and copper manufactures to the value of 19,234. 10s. 6d. Of the unwrought copper 1098 tons were from Chili, 628 from South Australia, and 225 tons from Russia. The principal copper ore was from Cuba, Chili, and South Australia; and the largest portion of bars, rods, and ingots was from Russia. The total amount of British copper exported was 16,936 tons; and foreign, 15,999 tons. The amount of tin imported was 2372 tons, of which 1571 were retained for home consumption: the duty amounted to 9488L Zinc imported, 18,505 tons; oxide of ditto, 788 tons; exported, 1305 tons British, and 5948 foreign. We shall give the returns entire in our next Number. shall give the returns entire in our next Number.

At South Wheal Frances Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed

At South Wheal Frances Mino meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 6321, 16a.; ore sold, Dec., 20071, 16a.; d.; Jan., 23931, 1s. 3d.; Feb., 2954, 11s. 4d.; Property-tax on dues, 211, 3s. 6d. e-53501, 14s. 8d.,—Mine cost, Dec., 1140, 3s. 4d.; Jan., 9941, 3s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 7594, 18s.; dues, 3134, 2s.; rents, taxes, &c., 1564, 18s.; by dividend of 54, per share, 1240: leaving balance in hand, 7464, 9s. 10d. The balance profit for the three months was 13531, 13s. 10d.

At Hingston Down Consols Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Receipts, 23371. 3s. 3d.—Expenditure, including 5001. on account of new steam-engine, 25394. 2s. 1d: leaving balance in favour of adventurors, 15991, 3s. 4d. In the estimated accounts of receipts and payments before the next meeting the balance in favour of the mine was 35391, 13s. 6d.; and the value of copper ore to be sold this month will amount to about 18904. A dividend of 5s. per share was declared. The captain's report will be found in another column.

At the New Polgooth and Woodcloss Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. P. D. Hadow in the chair), the accounts showed—Instalments received on shares, 35334; interest on money at bank, 541, 2s. 2d.—Sa394, 2s. 2d.—Engine, plant, &c., 76504; mine cost for 10 months, 3537, 11s. 3d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 3331, 10s. 11d. A full report of the meeting will be found in another column.

At the West Phoenix Mine meeting, held at Exeter on the 28th Feb., a call of 15s. per share was made. The report of Captain T. Richards will be found among the Mining Correspondence.

At the Drake Walls Mining Company meeting, on the 3d inst. (Mr. P. Stainsby in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 6537. We published last week the captain's report and accounts, and a full report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At the Silver Brook Mine general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Thoma Camplin in the chair), the accounts showed a cash balance of 1534, 14s., is head, 348, 3s., 8d. had to be received from the subscribers to the new shares. In share month it is expected that 10 or 12 tons of lead ore will be sold. The orey part of a wilder, with every appearance of shortly having a good bunch of lead. The special shares are the store in the bottom of the 11 in level has a leader of ore, 8 or 10 in wheth the winze in the bottom of the 11 in level has a leader of ore, 8 or 10 in wheth 11 in level has a leader of ore, 8 or 10 in wheth 11 in level has a leader of ore, 8 or 10 in wheth 11 in level has a leader of ore, 8 or 10 in wheth 11 in level has a leader of ore, 8 or 10 in wheth 11 in level has a leader of ore, 8 or 10 in wheth 11 in level has a leader of ore, 8 or 10 in wheth 11 in level has a leader of ore, 8 or 10 in wheth 11 in level has a leader of ore, 8 or 10 in wheth 11 in level has a leader of ore, 8 or 10 in wheth 11 in level has a leader of ore, 8 or 10 in wheth 12 in about two months.

At Black Craig Mine meeting, on the 2d inst. (Mr. C. Gilpin in the chair the accounts showed—Balance last meeting, 444.) iss. 1d.; ore sold, 5:24, 1s., 4d. leader cost and merchant's bills, 802, 1s. 8d.; management and sundries, 52, 5. 7d.; ins. 11 in level in the 10 in level with 12 in level with 13 in level working could be one ground below the adit would be every member of the 12 in level working to make the 12 in level working to make 13 in level working to make 13 in level working to make 14 in level working to make 15 in

At Wheat Montagu meeting, on Feb. 23, the accounts showed balance of 4971, 13s. 4d. against the adventurers. A call of 11. 1s. 8d. per share was mide. At West Whoal Towan meeting, on Feb. 23, the accounts showed balance of 4971, 13s. 4d. against the adventurers.

anne of 1974, 103, ad, against the adventurers.

Melin Llyn-y-Pair, East Logylas, Frongoch, Graigoch, Cwm Erân, Egirren, North Towy, Maesyrerwddu, Coetia Llys, Deep Level, Talacre, Merilya, Elwyddan, Holywell Level, Ty-macn, Shallee, and Guttnadyne, have sold index. Whoal Trefusis, Wheal Augusta, Bosorn, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), ad rake Walls, have sold black tin.

Tamar Mines have sampled 81 tons of silver-lead ores, for sale on the 14th Exmouth and Adams sampled 170 tons of silver-lead ore on Thurshy.

The Great Welsh Silver-Lead Mine_sold last week 4 tons 4 cuts of ore to Messrs, Nevill and Co., at 141. 12s. per ton, making 19 tons 13 cuts, without he aid of machinery. Messrs, Hodge have contrasted for the steam-engine to be work early in May, when it is expected that this mine will send a tolerable and monthly to market. onthly to market. At West Par Consols, the first lode is expected to be cut in the 30 fm.

At West Par Consols, the first lode is expected to be cut in the 30 fm. level cross-cut in two or three weeks, when important discoveries are looked for. At Devon United, they have been compelled to abandon the sinking of the engine-shaft, owing to the scarcity of surface water, and have, therefore, put men to clear and secure the 30 south, where they have a good mundic look. The South Wales Consolidated Mining Company have started with spirit during the last fortnight. Rhydtalog has been a scene of busy commetia, by the arrival of miners from Conrwall, who, having created their dwellings, comercia work, and, to the amazement of the sheep-farmers of that mountainous district once raised some tons of ore in blocks of nearly a quarter of a ton weight. This sim promises shortly to take its place in the dividend-paying list.

They are about starting Gilvach, adjoining the Great Weish, which will be wrise by water-power. Capt. Gribble, of the Great Weish, whose energy is well know, it has superintendent.

At South Bog., they are breaking some good lead in the stopes in the

At South Bog, they are breaking some good lead in the stopes in the 16, under the shallow adit; 5 fms. south of the winze the lode was 2 ft. wide, on-

At South Bog, they are breaking some good lead in the stopes in the 10½, under the shallow adit; 5 fms. south of the winze the lode was 2 ft. wist, exposed of quartz, and a rib of lead ore 9 in. wide.

At the Old Trewether Mine, they are progressing very rapidly in mining ore for market, not only from the antimony lodes, but also from a rich silverisal lode, which has been cut in the course of the last week. The antimony laber found in great bunches, and stones of ore of half a ton each have been blasted. To quantity of ore discovered is very considerable. A portion of the ore left by the former adventurers has already been discovered, which fully sustains the statement of the properties of the properties of each surface, and sales to a large extent will, it is fully expected, be made before the sub-ismonthly meeting.

The North Vale of Towy Mining Company have several miners exployed on the Glausevin estate, south of the Great Weish Mine. Several valuit discoveries have been made in this immediate neighbourhood, proving that it field is open for mining enterprise.

The East Boscean Tin Mine (St. Just) has commenced working by highly influential party of Cornish gentlemen. It adjoins Boscean on the east is not the same lodes and parallel with Wheal Owles. In sinking the enginesis, they have cut a rich vein of tin, which at present is small, but will more than py its sinking of the shaft.

The sceretary of the Cubert United Mining Company has received if

sinking of the shaft.

The secretary of the Cubert United Mining Company has received if the offices in London a splendid stone of lead ore, taken from the 46 south, ask since the contain from 35 to 40 czs. of silver per ton. It is said that a former supparty raised from this level 45 tone a month.

mated to contain from 35 to 40 czs. of silver per ton. It is said that a consequence of the level 45 tons a month.

The Drewsteignton Company continue to receive the most satisfactory accounts from the agent at the mine; and, to judge from their present working, it is expected they will soon be enabled to make regular returns of ore.

The committee of management of the Tamar Maria Mine have resolved to have a further trial for gold upon a large scale, previously to ordering Berdan machine, and superintend the dispatch of a large quantity, not to be less than 50 cm. This will be subjected to an early test by Berdan's machine, which are now less erected in commodious premises, at the foot of Southwark-bridge (Surrey side), by company, established solely for experimental trials, under the superintendance, whelleve, of Prof. Ansted. The former trials upon this gossan averaged 1 or 2 gm.

Younderstand that a considerable portion of the capital required is total.

We understand that a considerable portion of the capital req work the Oola Mine, in the County of Limerick, has been subscribed in Prom the proximity of this property to the railways and port of shipmen saving can be made in the transport of ores and materials.

saving can be made in the transport of ores and materials.

The report from the Maestryfar property of the Great Cambrian Mining and Quarrying Company, inserted among the British Mines, is of the most graffing character, and evinces the great desire on the part of the directors fully and per fitably to develope the valuable resources of these mines. The lodes, it will be seen the large productive for silver, lead, and copper; and surrounded as the set is all sides by the known gold fields of North Wales, in which are the Prince of which the Combrelian, and the Dolfraynog Mines, which latter adjoins the first obtain property, there can be little doubt of the result. We understand that a rubble discovery has been made in the Clogau and Vigra Mines, forming the directors the gold is not only abuniantly visible, but containing small prills, in some instance is a single probable as large as peas, and which on assay have proved remarkably pure. Note illustration to the development of the copper and silver-lead lodes, from which it is much to the development of the copper and silver-lead lodes, from which it is much to the development of the copper and silver-lead lodes, from which it is much to the development of the copper and silver-lead lodes, from which it is much to the development of the copper and silver-lead lodes, from which it is much to the development of the copper and silver-lead lodes, from which it is much to the development of the copper and silver-lead lodes, from which it is much to the development of the copper and silver-lead lodes, from which it is gold to the development of the copper and silver-lead lodes, from which it is much to the development of the copper and silver-lead lodes, from which it is much to the development of the copper and silver-lead lodes, from which it is much to the development of the copper and silver-lead lodes, from which it is much to the development of the copper and silver-lead lodes, from which it is much to the development of the copper and silver-lead lodes, from

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Dragon, Wheal Un Bridge Co Kenmare, Company In Fo were par % to % p of Jamaic par to % with few improved 2%; St. J calfe (of % prem.; to par; N Jamaica).

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wind-up, a directors be next, when he will have a do so. This do so. This do so. This densed for a At the (Mr. G. Ba The account to the vend liminary en had been 3 order to co overend, G 30244.4s. 7 At the meeting, or sance at bas mously ado ceedings, w The No

The Cop The Corcopper mine a large lode is a being exten which they shaft and w Checo, 54 to shippable. Hallada, th from 240 to The Roylor's shaft with the control of the control lor's shaft vary unprincing so wand grey or had out the

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In the early part of last week a very fine lode was discovered in cutting a drain in an adjoining farm, some quarter of a mile north of the Great Weish Mine: it was immediately applied for by the agent of Mr. Henry Gibson, the spirited promoter of mines in South Wales, when the proprietor at once acceded it.

At Ivy Tor Consols, in driving south in the 20, across the lode, they have this week cut some very rich yellow copper ore, in beautiful light prian, with capel and greens. The adventure altogether, we are informed looks most cheering.

Capt. John Hitchins arrived in England on Tuesday, by the Magdalena.

Capt, John Hitchins arrived in Eugland on Tuesday, by the Magdalona.

During the week shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Anglesea Coal Company, Bedford United, Balleswidden, Condurrow, Dhurode, Foxdale, Gonanisma, Great Polgooth, Great Onslow, Merllyn, North Pool, Providence, South Tamar, South Caradon, South Tolgus, South Wheal Frances, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Tincroft, South Caradon, South Tolgus, South Wheal Frances, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Tincroft, South Caradon, South Caradon, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Buller, Wheal Treiseigh Consols, Trewetha, West Providence, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Buller, Wheal Lanarth, Beacon, Bodmin United, Boscean, Camborne Consols, Castle Dinas, Citjah and Wentworth, Craigwen, Cubert, Gwm Darren, Devon Burra Burra, Devon Citjah and Wentworth, Craigwen, Cubert, Gwm Darren, Devon Burra Burra, Devon Burra Burra, Devon Citjah and Wentworth, Craigwen, Cubert, Gwm Darren, Devon Burra Burra, Devon Consols, Hennock, Kewick, Ludgvan Lease, Lavis, Howkmoor, Hingston Down Consols, Hennock, Kewick, Ludgvan Lease, Lavis, Molland, North Wheal Trelawny, Penmaen, Poltimore, Prince Albert, Ritton Castle, Rinsey United, Tavy Consols, Vale of Towy, Wheal Guskus, Wheal Kitty, Organ, St. Day United, Tavy Consols, Vale of Towy, Wheal Guskus, Wheal Kitty, Wheal Uny, Wheal Mrey, Wheal Jon, Clive United, Devon United, Fox Tor, Hill Wheal Lox, Wheal Wrey, Wheal Jon, Clive United, Devon United, Fox Tor, Hill Pedge Consols, South Devon Consols, West Wheal Arthur, Wood Mine, Dhurode, Kensare, Lackamore, Knockatrellane, General Mining Company for Ireland, Mining Company for Ireland, Wicklow, &c.

In Foreign Mines, the market has been steady. Metcalfes, on Monday.

Dragon, St. Op. United, Tavy Consols, Vale of Towy, Wheal Guskus, Wheal Kitty, Wheal Uny, Wheal West, Wheal Zion, Cife United, Devon United, Fox Tor, Hill West Uny, Wheal West, Wheal Arthur, Wood Mine, Dhurode, Edward, Campany of Ireland, Wicklow, &c.

In Foreign Mines, the market has been steady. Metcalfes, on Monday, were part to \$1 pers. Sur River, \$2 die to par; Cologne Lead, \$5 to \$2 die.

In Foreign Mines, the market has been steady. Metcalfes, on Monday, were part to \$2 prem. Fernando, \$5 die to par; Cologne Lead, \$5 to \$2 premium; Port Royal, \$5 to \$5 premium; Rhenish Copper, \$1 part to \$2 prem. Fernando, \$5 die to par; Charendo, \$5 premium; Port Royal, \$5 to \$5 premium; Rhenish Copper, \$1 part to \$2 prem; Cologne Lead, \$5 premium; Port Royal, \$5 to \$5 premium; Rhenish Copper, \$1 part to \$2 prem; Port Moyal and St. John del Rey, 30%, being an advance on last week; Linares, 11%; \$7 mains of \$1 pers. \$1 part to \$2 prem; Cologne Lead, \$5 to \$5 prem; Fennando Mexica Port. \$6 prem; Port Royal (of Janaice). \$5 to \$6 prem; Cologne Lead, \$5 to \$6 prem; Fennanduar Mining, 10 to \$5 prem; Fort Royal (of Janaice). \$5 to \$6 prem; Fennando, \$7 dis; Derrian, \$5 to \$6 prem; Fennando, \$7 dis; To par; Moscile, par to \$5 prem; Fennanduar Mining, 10 to \$5 prem; Fort Royal (of Janaice). \$5 to \$6 prem; Fennando, \$7 dis; To par; Moscile, par to \$5 prem; Fennando F

ceipt must be lodged at the office for registration.

The Copiago Mining Association have advices to the 16th Jan. In the copper mice, Checo, in the 60 now being extended cast of Harman's shaft, they have a large lode, yielding occasional stones of ore. In the winze in the bottom of the 40 the lode is split into two parts. At San Augustin, in each of the bottom levels now being extended to the north and south of No.3shaft, they have a large lode, and from which they are raising a quantity of average quality ore. At San Carlos, both the shaft and winze are yielding a fair quantity of shippable ore. Produce for Dec.—Cheo, 34 tone; San Augustin, 40; San Carlos, 15; San Patricio, 6=115 tons of ore shippable. Eleco, 10 tone; Morado, 10 tone=20 tons, not shippable. From Al Fin Hallada, the silver ores sent to the city in the past fortnight are about 30 tons, of Ten 240 to 250 marcs per cajon.

The Royal Santiago Mining Association have advices to 1st. Feb. Tayler's shaft was sinking very slowly, the lode was much larger, without ore, and had

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The Royal Santingo Mining Association have advices to let. Feb. Taylor's shat was sinking very slowly, the lode was much larger, without ore, and had a very unpromising aspect. At Discovery shaft, the 20 fm. level west was not producing so well as the week previous, but the lode still gave excellent stones of red and grey ore. Capt. Treweck believed they had been mistaken in supposing they had cut the Perseverancia lode. The lode in Discovery shaft was 2 ft. wide, consisting of quarts, scattered with grey ore. There was a good stone of ore also in the 20 fm. level west. The country at this level had a very favourable appearance; the lost yielded excellent grey and red ore, but it was very much scattered.

The United Mexican Mining Association have received advices to the 2th of January. At the Mine of Rayas an unfavourable change had occurred, and the outlay had exceeded the returns by \$500. At Jeaus Maria y Jose, the vein was 2 vars wide, favourable in appearance, with but little ore—still encouraging. At Triddad, the shaft was down 198 varas; the water had not increased. Since last report, the only payment on the Zacatecas claims was \$534. The assets in Mexico were \$18,925. A slight fall had taken place in quicksilver, quoted \$94 per quintal—cash.

Nock on hand, 12,492 lbs. 5 ozs.

The Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Silver-lead Mining Company

hand, 12,492 lbs. 5 ozs. Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Silver-lead Mining Company

port, the only payment on the Zacatecas claims was \$354. The assets in Mexico were \$18,025 S. A slight fall had taken place in quicksilver, quoted \$64 per quintal—cash. Stock on hand, 12,402 lbs. 5 ozs.

The Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Silver-lend Mining Company have advices to the 2d inst. The rise in the back of Teufelsgrund was producing sevets. of ore per fathom; the end dast, 10 cwts.; the lode in the middle level is \$1\$ twide, producing 25 cwts. per fathom; the end dast, 10 cwts.; the lode in the middle level is \$1\$ side, producing 25 cwts. per fathom; the winze under Trudpert's level is producing if cwts. per fathom; the end ditto west is 1 ft. wide, producing 6 cwts.; and the pitches ditto, 12, 14, and 22 cwts. per fathom; the winze ditto, 5 cwts. per fathom. The sant is 148 ft. deep; ground hard.

From Pontgibaud, the report, dated the 4th inst., is very favourable. A great deal of ore ground is being laid open in the mines of Rosier, Roure, Mioche, Chalusset, and the mines of Babicot and Pranal are also looking very promising. Several levels in Rosier and Roure are yielding from 1 to 2 tons of silver-lead ore per fm., and in No. 7 in Roure the level has been driven 14 metres in the past month, through a good course of ore, some of it turning out as much as 5 tons of rich ore per fm. The surface works had been impeded by frost, but the greater part of them were resumed; the crusher is again working well, and, if possible to clear the ice, washing and picking of the ore would be commenced.

The Fortuna Company have received letters from Spain, dated the 25th Feb., in which it is stated that at Canada Incosa preparations are making for sinking the two western whim-shafts—one called Addiss, 60 fms. west of engine-shaft, and the other called O'Shars, the sinking of Taylor's whim-shaft shegun and will be examined soon, with a view to further workings. East of Taylor's engine-shaft the sinking of Taylor's whim-shaft, 15 fms. east, is down to the shaft; it is not he main indeed the sinking of Taylor's whim

The Louise Mining Association received advices yesterday. A large antity of blende was being conveyed from the mines to the company's shipping

quantity of blende was being conveyed from the mines to the company's shipping wharf at Benel.

Business in the Gold Mining Share Market, this week, has been virtually suspended, there not being the slightest disposition to operate. Prices are, consequently, little more than nominal; we do not notice, however, that there has been any further decline; this is to be attributed to the fact, that as returns from several of the more accredited Californian companies are anticipated by the next mail, holders in general show an indisposition to sell, hoping that actual results will come to hand. Though these in many finstances are confidently expected, yet, from the numberless excuses that from time to time have been put forward by the several superintendents of the various companies, great distrust is shown, and the feeling of the shareholders may be said in most cases to be that of almost universal dissatisfaction. The Carson's Creek Mining Company, who, it may be remembered, dispatched a deputation of their body to California, and on their report returned 16s, per share, but considered it so encouraging that they determined to continue operations, are in course of winding-up. Some of the less favourable descriptions are yet holding out hopes to those who have embarked their capital in these dubious adventures; but the preventent opinion is, that the interests of all parties would be better served, if previous to frittering away their remaining capital in frivolous expenses, they should make an effort to return their proprietary some of the money which they have obtained from them. There has been no advices, either from Australia or California, and each day they are analysise. The non-official are—L'Aigle d'Or, % to & dis.; Australian Mutual, % to % dis.; O are that and Moseley, ½ to % perm.; Chartered Australian Mutual, % to % dis.; Lake Bathurst Gold, 1-16th to % per share.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has shown a downward tendency, with little business doing. Australian Agricultural opened at 44 k; Berlin

% to % dis.; Lake Bathurst Gold, 1-66 to % per share.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has shown a downward tendency, with little business doing. Australian Agricultural opened at 41½; Berlin Water Works, 2%; British American Land, 73½; Crystal Palace, 6½ ½; Netherlands Land, 3 to 2 dis.; North British Australasian, 1; Peel River, 4½; Scottish Australian Investment, 2½ ¾; South Australian Land, 37 to 39; Van Diemen's Land, 13 to 12½. Although in Land Shares the transactions have been unimportant, in some instances an improvement took place. British American Land shares changed hands yesterday at 75; Van Diemen's Land, 13; Australian Agricultural were flatter, business being done at 39½ to 39½ 40; Feel River, 4½; Netherlands Land, 3 to 2 dis.; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½ to 1½ prem.; South Australian, 2d, 36 to 38; In Joint-Stock Banks the closing quotations were—Australasia, 79½. British North American, 63½; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 1½ to 1 dis.; Colonial, 18; Engiish, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 6½; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 10 to 42; Union of Australia, 67 to 68; ditto New, 7 to 7½.

In Iron and Coal Companies, during the week, the market has exhibited.

div.; Oriental Bank Corporation, 46% to 47; South Australia, 40 to 42; Union of Australia, 67 to 68; ditto New, 7 to 7½.

In Iron and Coal Companies, during the week, the market has exhibited some activity. Bluenarvon Iron and Coal shares changed hands yesterday at 10½; British Iron remained firm at 7 to 9, and Rhymney Iron at 29½; New Shares, 9½; Port Tennant Patent Steam Fuel, ½ to 1½ prem.; Mount Carbon Coal, ½ to ½ dis.; Cumberland Hematite Iron Ore, ½ to ½ dis. New South Wales Coal, ½ to ½ dis.; Australasian Coal, ½ to ½ dis.

At the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company seventh annual meeting, held at Radley's Hotel, on the 28th Feb., the accounts for 1853 showed that 981 new life policies, for 201,993£ had been effected during the year; the new annual premiums thereon being above 6590£. The sums invested in the year amounted to 21,957£. 9s. Id. The number of policies effected from the foundation of the company in 1847, until the close of 1851 (when the first division of profits was made, and when the members' accumulated fund amounted to 47,459£. Ss. 9d.), were 3150, for 553,303£, and the life premiums received were 33,794£. Ss. 10d.; the claims paid in the same period being 2323£. 4s. 9d. From that time, until the end of 1853, 2381 policies, for 485,592£, were effected; 48,644£. Isb. 10d. received in life premiums, and 11,191£. 10s. 6d. paid for claims. The members' accumulated fund amounted to 62,237£, 13s. 8d.

At the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company's first general meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum was declared

ing, on Wednesday, a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent, per annum was declared out of the profits from the working of Dr. Watson's patents for electric colours, during the two months prior to the present constitution of the company under the Joint Stock Act. In consequence of arrangements being completed for illuminating some of the principal metropolitan railway stations with the electric light, it is expected a dividend of a higher rate per cent, will be declared in June.

a dividend of a higher rate per cent, will be declared in June.

At the General Screw Steam Shipping Company special meeting, on Monday, it was resolved, after an explanation from the chairman, to abandon the contract for the Indian service. The Government seemed averse to contracts and subsidies, and sought every opportunity to cancel them; neither was it likely to be a profitable service to this company. Another contract was, however, being made with the Postmaster-General for the mail vervice, by this company, between Great Britain and Australia; the vessels to start from Southampton to Melbourne, and the voyage to be done in 65 days, and 5 days extra for Adelaide and Sydney. The probable remuneration would be, if the reduction took place, for letters under ½ 0x, 3d.; parcels under ½ 0b., 3d.; and newspapers, ½d. The company would have to pay a penalty of 30l. aday for any delay beyond the time allowed. If this contract should be consummated, it was thought that it would turn out very profitable to the company, whereas the Indian contract would be quite the contrary.

At the Judges' Chambers, on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Maule, in

Indian contract would be quite the contrary.

At the Judges' Chambers, on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Maule, in the cause "Gibson e. Arrowsmith," Mr. Braistow, for the defendant, applied to have the venue in the action changed from Surrey to London (which, if granted, would have the effect of delaying the trial until May next), upon the ground that Mr. Serjeant Kinglake did not go the Home Circuit. The action was brought to recover 10124, the amount of two dishonoured acceptances of the defendant. Mr. J. H. Hodgson, who appeared for the plaintiff to oppose the application, was not called on, as Mr. Justice Maule thought the learned counsel, upon his own showing, had no ground for the application, and dismissed the summons with costs, to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff.

Mr. Alexander Allen, late locomotive manager of the Crewe Works of Mr. Alexander Allen, late locomotive manager of the Crewe Works of the London and North-Western Railway, has had an elegantservice of plate presented to him by the workmen and officers employed there, and with whom he had been con-nected for a period of 14 years. The presentation took place in the Town Hall of Crewe, at a dinner to which Mr. Allen had been invited, and at which upwards of 300 sat down. The plate was presented by Mr. G. Pottle, who paid a high tribute to the abilities of Mr. Allen. Mr. Allen is now the locomotive manager of the Scottish Cen-tral Railway, at Perth.

tral Railway, at Perth.

Sir Robert Kane witnessed, on Wednesday and Thursday last, the testing of Captain Norton's railway signals, and frictional grenade for house defence, at the Queen's College, Cork, and expressed himself highly pleased with the successful results. On the 7th inst., Capt. Norton availed himself of the opportunity of Mr. Leckie, chief engineer, and Mr. Barber, sub-engineer, going to Bandon by the train, to test his explosive signal, fixed on the blunt end of an arrow; he took his station in a truck, at the extreme rear of the train, and when within half-a-mile of a halting-place, about midway to Bandon, he shot his arrow over, and, a little to the right of the train, it fell on a sloping bank, about 39 yards a-head of the engine driver, who, as well as Mr. Leckie, distinctly heard the loud and sharp report. Capt. Norton was much cramped for room, or he could have shot the arrow, which with the attached signal weighed about 3 ozs., much further. The strength of the long-bow was about 50 be. This successful experiment completely establishes the unerring efficiency of this arrow-explosive signal.

CARMARTHEN AND CARDIGAN RAILWAY.—The directors of this projected line have determined to confine their application to Parliament for so much of the line only as will extend from Carmarthen to Newcastle Emiyn. This decision has been arrived at in consequence of the great difficulties experienced by the board, arising from the unfavourable state of the money-market, and likewise from the want of adequate support on the part of the landlords and landowners of the neighbourhood. A sufficient capital, therefore, could not be raised this year to complete the whole of the line; and the board have decided to undertake that portion of the scheme which it at present practicable. They have pledged themselves to complete the original plan next session, if the subscription list will allow them so to do. The inhabitants of Cardigan are extremely anxious for the harbour of refuge to be constructed, as fearful shipwrecks are constantly occurring in their bay, where there is no sheltered spot for vessels to put into.—Times. [Mr. Richardson, the engineer, has been busily engaged making a new survey in the neighbourhood of Carmarthen, so that the slation may meet the approval of the inhabitants; and on Monday the local directors met several gentlemen at the Ivy Bush, when the merits of the respective sites named as suitable for the station were fully discussed, and Mr. Richardson was directed to estimate the probable expense of making the line on the town side of the Towy, to cross the river close to Carmarthen-bridge, and to report at a general meeting of the directors, to be led in London.]

TREGONEBRIS AND CARNEBONE FATWORK TIN MINES.—These mines TREGONEDERS AND CARNEBONE FATWORK TIN MINES.—These mines are situated in the parish of Wendron, the best and well-known tin district in the county of Cornwall, and are bounded by the Wheal Lovel and other dividend-paying concerns; the main lode of the Wheal Lovel Mine runs through the Tregonebris sett. The above mines have not been worked for 50 years, when they produced large profits to the then adventurers. In removing some clay a short time since from the mouth of one of the shafts on the Tregonebris, the workmen picked up two small stones—one of which, although not a fair sample, has been assayed by Mr. Mitchell, and produced at the rate of 35½ per cent. of tin; the other found at the Fatwork sett has also been assayed, and produces 33 per cent. of tin. Even this rate of yield, at the present price of tin, is sufficient to give large profits to the adventurers. Instructions have been sent to Capt. James Crase, the manager, to purchase an engine suitable for the working of these mining setts; and from his report, which appears in another part of the Journal, it will be seen that tin will soon be raised. Every reliance may be placed on Capt. Crase's statements, as, from his superior knowledge of mining, and from statements made to him by some of the last adventurers, little doubt arises but that these mines will turn out in the course of a short time highly advantageous to the adventurers. There are a few shares remaining unapplied for out of the 12,000, of 14, each, in which the mines are divided; and they can be had by respectable parties on application at the offices, 38, King-street, Cheapside, London. WEST INDIAN MINES.—We learn that Mr. Henwood and the two parties of miners who accompanied him,—the first consisting of Capt. Richard Holow, Thomas Burrell, carrenter, James Naukeryle, such as with and of the miners Williage.

by respectable parties on application at the offices, 38, King-street, Cheapside, London. WEST INDIAN MINES.—We learn that Mr. Henwood and the two parties of miners who accompanied him,—the first consisting of Capt. Richard Hollow, Thomas Burrell, carpenter, James Namkervis, smith, and of the miners William P. Berryman, James Christopher, John Kemp, John Martin, Thomas Nicholls, and William Truscott, for the Sue River Mines;—the second of Capt. John Pooley, and Thos. Prisk and William Martin, miners, for St. Domingo;—landed at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 7th Feb., in perfect health, and immediately proceeded to their respective destinations.—West Briton.

DEATH OF MR. ALDERMAN THOMPSON, M.P.—We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., which took place at half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning. By the death of the alderman a vacancy occurs in the representation of Westmoreland. The late alderman was the son of James Thompson, Esq., of Kendal, Westmoreland. He was born in 1793, married in 1817 Emelia, second daughter of Samuel Homfray, Esq., formerly M.P. for Stafford, and nicee of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., of Tredegar. He was Lord Mayor in 1828-9, director of the Bank, a director of the Cambrian, Gloucester, and London Railway Company, a d-puty-lieutenant for London, treasurer of King's College, president of Christ's Hospitial, and vice-president of the Homourable Artillery Company. He was some time chairman of the Committee at Lloyd's, but resigned on the subscribers expressing themselves dissatisfied with his having joined the Sunderland Shipowners' Mutual Assurance Association. He was an eminent ironmaster and shipowner. Mr. Alderman Thompson act for Callington from 1820 to 1836; for London from 1826 to 1832; for Sunderland from 1833 till September, 1841. First returned for Westmoreland, September, 1841.

* We shall next week give a Supplemental Sheet, which will enable us to publish several valuable papers and miscellaneous articles, which have unavoidably accumulated on our hands.

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ditto	10 .		71	. 79	11	6	ditto	. 20		10%	. 11	18	0
ditto	66 .		21 %	. 24	8	6	Berehaven	. 90		10	. 10	9	6
ditto	14 .		16	. 17	11	6	Devon Slag	. 63	******	4%	. 4	8	0
ditto	43 .		231	. 24	13	6	Waterloo Sla	31	*****	436	3	0	0
ditto	39 .		2214	. 24	0	6	ditto	. 7		314	. 2	5	0
ditto	28		14	15	9	6	Lackamore	. 9		736	. 7	5	6
ditto	77 .		131	14	13	6	Glo'ster Slag	. 8	*****	23	23	15	
				TO	TAI	L	PRODUCE.						

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Am	ount	
Copper Miners' Company	1231/2			9
Freeman and Co	11830	1786	14	3
Grenfell and Sons	108	2291		0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co	250		18	6
Vivian and Sons	65	1273		0
Williams, Foster, and Co	344	5620	18 .	0
Mines Royal Company		190		0
English and Australian Copper Company	53	1856	15	6
m	1020	017 700	-	-

AVERAC	JES.					
Produce.						4.
111/6 16 11-16	£12	8 6		£124 123	13	60
15% (tish, 316; Foreign,	£16 1				14	6
				,		
		e.		Stan	dar	d.
7	£8	0 0		£145	8	6
151/4	17 1	6 6		126	2	6
	Produce. 11½ 16 11-16 15½ Itish, 316; Foreigu, AVERAGES OF Produce. 7	Produce. Pric 11/5 £12 1 11/5 £12 1 1 16 11 18 15 £16 1 15 £16	Produce. Price. 11½ £12 3 0 16 11-16 18 8 6 15½ £16 11 6 16 11sh, 316; Foreign, 754=1070 to AVERAGES OF LAST SALE Produce. Price. 77 £5 0 0	Produce. Price. 11½ £12 3 0 16 11-16 18 8 6 15½ £16 11 6 Itish, 316; Foreign, 754=1070 tons (21-cw) AVERAGES OF LAST SALE. Price. 7 £8 0 0	Produce. Price. Stan 11½ £12 3 0 £124 1611-16 18 8 6 123 15½ £16 11 6 £123 1tish, 316; Foreign, 754=1070 tons (21-cwts.) AVERAGES OF LAST SALE. Yeroduce. Stan 7 £8 0 0£145 £145	Produce. Price. Standar. 11½ £12 3 0 £124 2 1611-16 18 8 6 123 13 15½ £16 11 6 £123 14 Itish, 316; Foreign, 754=1070 tons (21-cwts.) AVERAGES OF LAST SALE. Produce. Price. Standar. 7 £8 0 0 £145 8

COPPER ORES. Sampled February 22, and sold at Nettell's Hotel, Pool, March 9.

Mines.	Tons.		P	rice.		Mines.	Tons		Pi	ioe	
Tincroft	135		£2	5	6	North Roskear	26	£	13		ð
ditto	83		3	9	6	Consolidated	86		5	12	
ditto	72		3	U	0	ditto	77		6	5	
ditto	66		5	19	6	ditto		******		15	
ditto			4	9	6	ditto	63		6	15	
ditto			3	3	0	ditto			5	5	
ditto				19	0		67		6	9	
ditto			ī	17	0		61		6	16	
ditto	39		3	8	0	ditto	57		4	12	
ditto		******		0	0		56		3	4	
Wheal Bass	et104		4	9	6	ditto		******	5	14	
ditto		******	7	9	6	South Frances			6	6	
ditto	84			18	6		73		10	12	
ditto	81		-	10	c		53			ii	
ditto				10	0		19	*****		15	
	79			11	6	Pemb. & East Cris	10	*****		10	
ditto		*****		11	0						
ditto	62			.4	6	ditto	****** 42	*****	12	10	
ditto	26		13		U	ditto	22			17	
	ear 105	*****	5	12	0	Goldsworthy's Ore	4 45		U	3	
ditto		*****	8	9	6	ditto	4	*****	1	1	
ditto	56	*****	1	18	0	Pendarves & St. A				8	
ditto	39		7	16	0	West Stray Park	8		0	11	
ditto			6	7	6	Trevena's Ore	7	******	0	8	
ditto			6	11	6						
				-							

2234 6 6 Pemb. & E. Crinnis 150 £1082 4845 10 0 Goldsworthy's Ore, 49 10 2532 0 6 Fend. & St. Aubya 24 225 1868 11 0 West Stray Park 8 4 1449 7 0 Trevena's Ore 7 2

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES	WER	E PUR	CHASE	D.	
The state of the s	Tons.		Amo		
Mines Royal Company	154		£806		
Vivian and Sons	352		839	14	8
Freeman and Co	238	********		9	0
Grenfell and Sons	56	********		8	0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co	327			16	7
Williams, Foster, and Co	603	*********		15	5
English and Australian Company	320	**********		13	0
Mason and Elkington	344	*********	. 1900	13	11
Copper Miners' Company	291	**********		13	5
	-			-	-
Total	9695		£16.037	10	0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Wheal Buller 1105—Carn Brea 718—Alfred Consols 329—Par Cousols 325—North Basset 241—Halamanning and Croft Gothal 215—West Mheal Basset 202—South Crenver 163—Levant 157—Botallack 152—West Alfred Consols 112—West Wheal Alfred 110—Wheal Abraham 52—Rosewarne United 68—Wheal Trefnsis 63—Clijda and Wentworth 37—Higgins's Ore 32—Wheal Uny 26—Relistian 3—4140 tons, Copper Ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truco.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 1964—Phoenix Mines 490—St. Day United Mines 354—West Caradon 341—Hingston Down 205—Wheal Arthur 178—South Crimins 167—Wheal Friendship 161—Bedford United Mines 161—Wheal France 130—Tavy Consols 99—Gonamena 50—East Crowndale 48—East Wheal George 25—Wheal Cupid 11—Balkwell's Ore 5.—Total, 4390 tons.

*.º Mr. A. Selwyn, on the Geology of the Vicinity of Mount Alexander, Victoria, South Australia—Mr. G. M. Stephen, on Gems and Gold Crystals from Victoria—Mr. Wilson, on the Gold Regions of California—Mr. C. Heapley (through Str R. Murchison), on the Coromandel Gold Diggings in New Zealand—Mr. Evan Hopkins, on the Geology of Victoria—Mr. Joshua Richardson, on the Explosion in the Luce Hall Colliery—are among the papers preparing for our next week's Journal

Botices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

IRON MANUFACTURE.—SER: A few weeks ago I observed in your Journal a notice of some important improvements in puddling iron, by Mr. Morries Stirling. Now, it would be a great benefit to many of your readers if you could give a description of the process, as it would enable them to judge whether they were likely to be of service in South Wales.—A Constant Reader. Newport, Monmouth, March 8.

Veryax Consola,—Sir: In reference to the communication of your correspondent, Mr. Symons, of Truro, I beg to inform the adventurers in this mine that the terms of the lessors to the grantees having been compiled with, that so far from any dispossession of the mine, the committee of the company have received the most satisfactory report from Mr. Rowlandson, the mining engineer, whom they sent down specialty, a copy of which for general information is enclosed, and that, consequently, they will continue to work the mine,—Chas. Baker, Secretary.—[The report of Mr. Rowlandson is inserted among the Mining Correspondence.]

East Onslow Mine.—Sir: I should be glad if the directors, or any other official of this company, will inform me whether it is in existence or not, and what has been done with the capital that was subscribed. I consider it high time that some account should be rendered to the shareholders, and I am somewhat surprised that my enquiries, which appeared in your Journal some time since, have not elicited a reply from Mr. Tidd, of 9, King's Arms-yard, the secretary. I trust either he, or some other person, will inform me in your next Journal in what state the undertaking is, as fie said, in September last, there was some probability of it being amalgamated with the Great Onslow Mines.—A Surreholder: Durnley, March's.

4. J. M." (Bermondsey).—There will always be a difference in the buying and selling

amagamateu win the Great Onslow Mines.—A SHAREHOLDER: Burnley, March S.

**J. M." (Bermondesy).—There will always be a difference in the buying and selling
price of mining property. The shares alluded to may, perhaps, be procured at the
price named; but it would be obviously improper to take, as the fair market value,
any price interested parties may advertise as that they will sell at. The quotations
in our last Journal were furnished by more than one respectable broker. See the
secretary as to the prospects of the undertaking.

secretary as to the prospects of the undertaking.

A description, with illustrations, of Tizard's Gold Ore Mill will appear next week.

Gold Mirkers.—Sin: The world sides with novelty—mesmerism, table turning, spirit rapping; the present cry is "Gold in England!" "Careat emptor" is a good motto, and should be remembered by those who wish to buy native gold fields. Home miners, though valuable as a class, are not well able to pronounce on the capabilities of gold and silver deposits, even when aided by amalgamating machines, recommended by learned professors. It is not the vocation of such men to decide on a branch of mining entirely foreign to their practice, and my object in addressing you is to direct attention to the subject.—Ono: March S.

ing you is to direct attention to the subject.—Onc: March 8.

INSTRALLAN CONSOIS.—SIR: As many of your readers were most likely aware on Saurday last that the directors of this company had published a notice of a meeting of the shareholders, to be held on the 16th, they must have been in some difficulty to understand why my letter urging the directors to convene a meeting should have appeared on that day. You will oblige me, therefore, by explaining to them, through your columns, that, residing in a distant county, I had not heard of the intended meeting when my letter was sent to press. That the instant I was informed by the screetary that a meeting was fixed, I wrote to request you to withdraw my letter; but it appears too late to stop its publication. This I much regret; and I still more regret that the directors should have acted with so much reserve in their communication with our deputation; for had they been a little more explicit as to their intentions, neither the letter of Mr. Guedalla of the 25th Feb., nor un ne of the 1st instant, which arose from it, would have appeared.—A. G. Baker: Wincanton, March 9.

Bakes: Wincanton, March 9.

R. M." (Brunswick-square).—Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, the managing director, is at present on a tour of inspection in the Asturias. He is expected to return to England about the latter end of the present or the commencement of next month, when, in all probability, the annual meeting will be held.

when, in all probability, the annual meeting will be held.

Linemy Mins.—Sis: Can any of your readers inform me what is doing at this mine! The price at which the shares are quoted, coupled with the absence of reports from the scene of operations, would seem to afford grounds of suspicion. I am afraid that the "100,000 tons of ore on the backs," alluded to at the last meeting, have shown a property not usually possessed by substances belonging to the mineral kingdom, and that they have gradually melted away under the influence of a Virginian climate. To apply at the office, I fear, would be useless, for the experience of gold mining undertakings leads me to believe that any cause would be assigned for the present depression rather than the real one.—J.: City, March 9.

Australian Gold Mining Company.—Although this association was formally dissolved on the 28th Feb., yet considerable time must elapse until affairs are wound up, as remittances have to be made from Sydney. The Colonial Board arrogate to themselves that they took the initiative in winding up; but it is a questionable policy whether, with a Royal Charter conferring limited liability, and funds in hand, some effort should not be made.

"Ignotus" (Bath).—The only remedy would be by an action at law; this, however.

"Ignotus" (Bath).—The only remedy would be by an action at law; this, however, would be a tedious process, and, if possible, it would be better that a compromise should be effected.

should be effected.

J. D. "(Haydon-bridge).—The price of English pig-lead from January to April, 1953, varied from 23/, 10s. to 23/, per ton, of 20 cwts. There was no Spanish lead in the market in 1953 until April, when the first quotation was 24/, per ton in bond In July English pig-lead was 22/, and Spanish 21/. In September the same quotations ruled, and in December the closing prices were for English pig-lead, 23/ and Spanish, 22/, per ton in bond.

and spanish, 22L per ton in bond.

Wheal Exmouth and Adams United.—The quotation in last week's Journal was a misprint; the price should have been 94. So wide a discrepancy must, we apprehend, have struck our readers as arising from a typographical error.

"Miner" (Camborne).—Misy is the possiphate of iron, with excess of base; it occurs in pulverulent opaque masses, of a suiphur or lemon-yellow colour. It is found principally at Goslar, in the Hartz, but is also met with accompanying botryogene at Fahlun, in Sweden. Misy is a name applied by Pllny to some artificial compound, obtained in the process of making vitrol in the Island of Cyprus, and was given by Hausmann to this substance. The attament stone is another curious compound of sulphuric acid and iron; it is a mixture of the sulphate and peroxide of iron, is compact, ponderous, and of a dark brick-red colour, and occurs with the present species in the deserted parts of the copper mines at Goslar.

PERMARCHE AND EAST CRINNIS.—Our correspondent, we fear, has been depending on a broken reed.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNS.—Our correspondent, we fear, has been depending on a broken reed.

Gold Discoveries in Walds.—Sir I shall feel obliged if your informant will be good enough to name the "abandoned copper mine" in which some "exceedingly rich gold querte" has been found by some gentlemen, acting upon the instructions given by Mr. Calvert in his gold book. I believe that there has been but one such discovery made, and that most certainly not by any information gained either from Mr. Calvert or his book.—J. C. Goodman: Bryn.—Julin.—ucha. Dolgelly, March 8.

C. K." (Bishogsgate-street).—Advices are expected by the next mail. As soon as they come to hand it is the intention of the directors to publish them. But little of the capital has been hitherto used, and, with economy, the works may yet prosper.

Inneral Discoveries in Derbyshire,—Sie: Having observed in the Journal of last week a paragraph, to the effect that the recent mineral discoveries in Derbyshire, resulting from observations made by Prof. Ansted when on a tour in this country, are in the southern division, I, therefore, presume to correct the statement in that particular, by informing you that the High Peak was the scene of the professor's labours when accompanied by Sir Joseph Paxton and Mr. Currey, and the remarks which led to the recent discoveries were made; and as the writer of this, along with other parties inter-ested in the weifare of North Derbyshire, was present at the time, he, consequently, can assure you that the remarks of the professor had reference entirely to their immediate locality, and more especially to those parts where the various discoveries have recently been made.—Thos. Be acourse: Egion, Stiensey Warsal Bukered.—"An Inquirer" is informed that the call now due is only

where the various discoveries have recently been made.—Thos. Burgonne: Eyam, near Bakewell, March 7.

Sither Wheal Buller.—"An Inquirer" jis informed that the call now due is only 5s. per share, and (if paid) is more than enough to meet any outstanding bills which fail dee about the middle of the month. Also, that the water in the bottom of the mime only keeps us out of the 40 fm. level and below. With the expenditure of a few thousand pounds more, sufficient patience, and good management, the mime will, it is hoped, one day succeed.—A. B. F.: March 6.

Wheral Gill.—Shir: In last week's Journal 1 notice Wheal Gill has been removed from the Share List of "mimes that have not sold ores." It was once removed before, and again rephased on my writing you.—A Shareholder: Hully March 9.

Carsons Creek Mining Company.—Shir My prognostications respecting the condition of this company, which you kindly gave insertion to in your Journal some months back, appear likely to be realised. On making application to the secretary, I find the undertaking is to be wound-up, and the proceeds in hand, amounting to 7s. 6d. per share, given back to the shareholders. Whilst I recognise the good management of the directors in being able to return so much,—an example which, I am sure, redounds much to their credit, but, I am sorry to say, not followed by others I could mention,—will you allow me to suggest, through your paper, that many of us would be glad to know when the company intend paying back the aforesaid 7s. 6d.? Preparations for a final dissolution of the undertaking were stated to be in progress two months back, but hitherto no meeting has been convend. Perhaps the secretary can inform us when the directors intend calling us together, and also when the money will be returned.—W. T.: London, March 7.

Vyvas Consors.—Mr. T. Low (Brighton) will find, in another column, a report of the interesting the forces of the interesting the secretary can inform us when the directors intend calling as together, and also when the money will be

VYVYAS CONSOLS.—Mr. T. Low (Brighton) will find, in another column, a report on this mine from Mr. Thomas Rowlandson; also an official intimation of the inten-tion of the company to continue working the sett.

tion of the company to continue working the sett.

PROCKEZE UNITED MINES.—SHE: The remarks made by Mr. J. W. Smith, in your last
JOHTHA, relative to the above mines, call upon me, as one of the present lessess of
the Trewane sett, to make a few remarks, for the satisfaction of those deeply interested in the matter. It is quite true, as Mr. Smith states, that no amalgamation of the two companies has taken place, nor is it by any means desirable that
such a union should be made; but a much more important step has been carried
into effect—namely, the legal transfer of the Trewane sett into the hands of the
Wheat Prockete Company for a term of 21 years; and within two months they hope
to have a 40-inch cylinder-engine at work on the property, and the mine in full
operation.—J. E. PROCKEYE: Youngus, March 8. operation. -J. E. PROCKTER: Newquay, March 8

operation.—J. E. PROCKTER: Newgang, March S.

THE AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPAINT.—SIR: I wish to call the attention of the thareholders of this company to the fact of the departure of Col. Brownings, of the Grenadier Guards, who has gone with his corps to the East. As, perhaps, the shareholders are not aware that the above officer holds the situation of being one of the auditors of the Australian Agricultural Company, I think that the interests of the company require that the honourable gentleman should vacate this berth, and not remain holding such a situation, and enjoying the emoluments of the same, without performing its duties. I think (and I imagine most shareholders will agree with me) that the small interest he has in this company requires that cutra expenses should be avoided, and only efficient members hold places. I greatly fear family interests prevail in the present bould of directors, and neutralise the efforts of an impartial board. The Australian Agricultural Company, as was so truly stated at the last annual meeting of shareholders, being the East Indian Company of the colony of Australia, ought to take the lead in anything appertaining to agriculture, and, consequently, its yasrly dividends show that fact by the proceeds. Under these circumstances, I would humbly suggest that a meeting should be called, or that the honourable colonel veates his seat, and a resident auditor be appointed in his place.—A Skareholder: Pall Mall, March 7.

We have particularly to request that meeting should be called, or that the

slarly to request that subscribers and others, in paying accounts, will be post-office orders, in preference to postage-stamps.

SUPPLEMENT.—Among the articles postponed, which a Supplement next week will enable us to publish, are—Mr. H. Guedalla, on the Practicability of a Mining Exchange—Mr. Joseph Holdsworth, on the Probable Extension of the Central British Coal Fields—Mr. George Henwood, on the Metalliferous Veins or Lodes of Devon

Coal rients—Mr. George Henwood, on the Metalliterous Veins or Locks of Devoit and Cornwall, and the Methods of Mining them—and numerous valuable papers.

A Subscriber "(Birmingham).—The standard is a species of sliding scale, which regulates the transactions between miner and smelter. The customs of the latter with the merchant are according to the rules of the trade: the price of copper is fixed by the smelting firms at intervals.

We have a letter from Ireland for Mr. Joshua Byers, and shall be happy to forward it on receiving his present address.

Works published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, Lo. Works published at the MINING JOURNAL Office, 20, Fleet-street, London: GEOLOGY AND MAGNETISM. By Evan Hopkins. 16s.
GOLD ROCKS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By JOHN CALVERT. 10s. 6d.
WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERIES. BY MATTHIAS DUNN. 12s. 6d.
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THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM: ITS PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE EXPLAINED. 6d.

THE MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Gagette.

LONDON, MARCH 11, 1854.

The inquest on the unfortunate sufferers by the late disastrous explosion at the Arley Mine of the Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company, near Wigan, still proceeds slowly, and the real cause of the catastrophe yet remains unrevealed. From the evidence of Mr. ELLIOTT, one of the witnesses examined, who passed through all the northern side of the colliery, it would seem that it was completely swept by the current of air. He expressed a decided on print that the sit was abundant, that he had no respond to any seem that it was completely swept by the current of air. He expressed a decided opinion that the air was abundant—that he had no reason to suspect a deficiency in any part; he considered that the ventilating power of the existing shafts was more than commensurate with the requirements of the mine, and that, in fact, without any third pit being sunk, as had been suggested, the quantity of air passing through might be doubled, by enlarging the furnaces and airways. He admitted, however, that if he had anticipated such a calamity, he would have taken care to have had the pit ventilated by a steam-jet or, a fundate; or, what would have been still ventilated by a steam-jet or a fan-blast; or, what would have been still better, the furnace might have been fed with fresh air, the return air not better, the furnace might have been fed with fresh air, the return air not being permitted to come near the fire, for which it appears that there was abundant shaft room, without at all taking the air required for the work-ings. Mr. ELLIOTT states that, in consequence of the previous sacrifice of life, his attention had been devoted to endeavouring to discover some means of dispensing with the use of gunpowder and naked lights. He had tried hydraulic, pneumatic, and chemical applications for bringing down the coal, and by continually working at the idea he had contrived vary much hydralic, pneumatic, and chemical applications for bringing down the coal, and by continually working at the idea he had contrived very much to reduce the number of shots, and, as he conceived, the chance of accidents from that cause. He had not, however, been able to dispense with the use of gunpowder altogether; there was stone to be encountered, in which case shots are essential. We quite concur in the opinion, fairly expressed by him, that it would be a matter of vast importance, and well worthy of a large premium, if paid even by the coalowners, should some existific mandiance a read of greeking seal and call mines without the

worthy of a large premium, if paid even by the coalowners, should some scientific man discover a mode of working coal and coal mines without the use of gunpowder. He ventures an opinion which will probably be realised, that some person will hereafter devise it; and we think that the public money could not be better disposed of, than in the appropriation by Parliament, of a grant to a purpose interesting the sympathies of every human being, and calculated to secure an inestimable blessing to society.

It is observable that Mr. Elliotr did not concur in the views of Mr. Dickinson, as to the plan of working the collieries by driving the levels to the extremity of the workings, and then bringing the coal back; he stated as his opinion, that if such a course had been attempted in this mine, the danger might have been somewhat shifted, but he believed it must have been greater than under the present system. He concluded by declaring that the system adopted in the Arley Mine was that which had been used from time immemorial in Northumberland and Durham; that there was no fault in the management; and that the most fastidious man could not complain of the way in which the collieries had been worked. Mr. Elliotr's evidence was sustained by that of Mr. Forster, manager of extensive collieries in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and amongst them of the Seaton Delaval and South Hetton Coal Mines. He found the ventilation of the colliery, when he examined it, good; and if it amongst them of the Seaton Delaval and South Hetton Coal Mines. He found the ventilation of the colliery, when he examined it, good; and if it was in the same state at the time of the explosion—and there was evidence that everything was right up to within a very short period prior to the occurrence—Mr. Forster could not arrive at any other conclusion, than that the liberation of gas by a sudden fall was the cause of the explosion. He recommended the directors entirely to prohibit the use of gunpowder by the colliers in getting coal, except, perhaps, in some special places in the levels which are filled with fresh air; where stone was to be got rid of powder would, of course, be still required. Even as to stone, he declared that he would certainly blast only in the night, when the men were not in; and he fully agreed with Mr. Elloryt, that attempts to drive levels to the extremity, and to work back, would be a more fertile source of exto the extremity, and to work back, would be a more fertile source of ex-plosions than the plan now adopted, as the men would most decidedly

plosions than the plan now adopted, as the men would have to work in return air.

The evidence of Mr. Dickinson, the Government Inspector of the district within which the colliery is situated, is, of course, entitled to the highest weight, and he stated that there are three causes to which the catastrophe may be attributed. First, the boisterous weather might have affected the ventilation, and so caused a temporary derangement, and although the effect would not have been so great as in shallower pits, and although a sensible diminution does not appear to have been felt, and the weather of gas might not have been perceivable until it was near the expenses of gas might not have been perceivable until it was near the expenses of gas might not have been perceivable until it was near the expenses of gas might not have been perceivable until it was near the expenses of gas might not have been perceivable until it was near the expenses of gas might not have been perceivable until it was near the expenses of gas might not have been perceivable until it was near the expenses of gas might not have been perceivable until it was near the expenses of gas might not have been perceivable until it was near the expenses of gas might not have been perceivable until it was near the expenses of gas might not have been perceivable until it was near the expenses of gas might not have been perceivable until it was near the expenses of gas might not have been set to the might not have be presence of gas might not have been perceivable until it was near the ex-plosive point, it is possible that the return air might have become foul, and that gas in quantity might have been given off by the men in the

and that gas in quantity might have been given off by the men in the further workings, all driving "fastends."

The second supposition would be, that the two "rise" places above Pilentroror's cut through, were filled with gas. They could contain about 3500 cubic feet, and although that may seem a small quantity to produce such results, the force of the explosion might have been aggravated by the dryness of the mine, and the great quantity of dust in it. According to Mr. Dickinson's observations, those places appeared to be more extensively charred than any other, all the men in the neighbourhood were found badly burnt, and the coal was ignited in a corner; so that the two places might be set down as the centre whence the blast radiated. The third supposition, which would seem to have been adopted by the former witnesses as the most probable, was the sudden cruption of a quantity of gas, which was carried by the return air to the point of explosion. Although Mr. Dickinson admits that there are holes in the floor of the mine, apparently caused by the heaving of the strata, which might, although not probable, have been caused by cruptions of gas; and although there was an audible discharge of gas on the face of the level, which, if not removed, would soon accumulate, he seems to dissent from the received opinion. He thinks, if there was an eruption of gas, that it did not come through the fall, but that the fall was the result of the explosion. He tried with his lamp whether any gas was coming "out of the plosion. He tried with his lamp whether any gas was coming "out of the explosion. He found none;" and if gas had come from that quarter in quantity, as had been suggested, it was not likely that it would have suddenly ceased. Supposing the fall had taken there are the control of the control quantity, as had been suggested, it was not likely that it would have suddenly ceased. Supposing the fall had taken place at the precise moment required by other circumstances, it is quite possible, he admits, that a sufficient quantity might have come off to account for the explosion; but he thought the suspected spot the least likely in the colliery for such an accumulation, for as the workings had been extended 800 yards beyond, any gas would probably have found some vent previously. If a sudden outburst did, however, take place, in his view it was far more likely to outburst did, however, take place, in his view it was far more likely to have come from the holes in the bottom than from the fall, which he felt tolerably satisfied did not take place until after the explosion.

Mr. Dickinson emphatically repeated his deliberate opinion, that the system of working the coal in that mine was not what he considered the best in Lancashire; it was not what he should call the "Lancashire system"—driving levels to the extremities, and getting the coal backward instead of forward. The result he stated to be, that the workings were more opinion, that the ate, the ventilation more difficult, and that more gas was given of those workings than would be the case otherwise. He admitted that the ventilation of the mine had been greatly improved, and that it was only in the mode of working that his suggestions at the former inquest, had not been observed. He believed that all the great explosions in Lancashire had resulted from the use of the Newcastle system, where the seams are much flatter; and he did not know of anything like a great explosion having taken place under the Lancashire system, which he had so strongly recommended for general adoption. Mr. ELLIOTT here expressed his entire disagreement with Mr. DICKINSON, and declared that the result of the plan proposed by the Inspector would be to leave behind the mea a constantly increasing magazine of gas. Mr. DICKINSON adhered to his opinion, and although it would seem that some of the workings of the calliery in question were under the town, he saw no reason why his plan opinion, and attnough it would seem that some of the workings of the colliery in question were under the town, he saw no reason why his plan should not have been pursued in the Arley Mine. Mr. Dickinson admitted, on his cross-examination, that he had not made any inspection of the Arley Mine between the termination of the last enquiry and the commencement of the present one. This he justified by the statement hat he had, in his district, 876 pits, and 60 levels, from which coal was procured, and that during the last year he had visited 138 of these pits, and delayed that he could not do more. He concluded by stating the table. declared that he could not do more. He concluded by stating that h

declared that he could not do more. He concluded by stating that he adhered to his repeatedly expressed opinion, that the Lancashire system was best suited to Lancashire mines, and that he, at the same time, knew that the Newcastle viewers were thoroughly wedded to their own views, and that every attempt to introduce it into other parts had completely failed. Mr. Pease, the manager of the collieries of the Earl of Chawvord and Balcaries, was next examined; and although locally acquainted with the colliery, his evidence was at right angles with that of Mr. Dickinson, as to the probable cause of the explosion. In his opinion, the fall was the only apparent cause of the explosion which had any degree of probability; and he was certain that there must have been an outburst of gas to have caused it. The following conversation then took place between Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Pease:—Q. Have you ever known such an irruption of gas from the roof as you suppose in this case?—A. No, I do not know that I have. Q. What reason have you then for jumping to the conclusion that gas came off from the roof as you suppose in this case?—A. The absence of any other assignable cause; the possibility of the being the cause; my observation that the roof had not fallen since theer. A. The absence of any other assignable cause; the possibility of this being the cause; my observation that the roof had not fallen since theer. plosion; and seeing the effects of the explosion, coupled with the eridence, that before it the roof swagged. Mr. Pease stated that he followed a peculiar system of working of his own, apparently dissimilar that recommended by Mr. Dickinson, as well as to that in such favour with the Newcastle viewers.

We have thus laid before our readers, in a condensed form, the leading

features of this very grave and important investigation. They give ris to various reflections. In the first place, it is clear that all inferences and only that a concurrence cannot be expected amongst the witnesses, or a sais factory verdict from the jury. Secondly, the conflict of opinion between factory verdict from the jury. Secondly, the conflict of opinion between the best authorities as to the most prudent and proper mode of working a colliery of this fiery description, while it shows how unsettled mer's minds are on the subject, irresistibly leads to a conclusion that our present system of coal mining is defective, and requires revision before some highly constituted tribunal; and, lastly, that our Government plan offices spection is a mere apology, which, while it nominally imposes duties upon a public officer, which it is impossible for one human being to perform deludes the country by an assurance that all the coal mines in the kingdom are under perfect Government revision. The matter demands its immediate attention of the Legislature. We have repeatedly attracted notice to it; and we pledge ourselves that it will not be permitted to sleep.

Since the foregoing observations were written, we have received the redict of the jury, for the general tenor of which our readers must have be prepared, and we anticipate a very general concurrence in their recon

"We find that the deaths of the 89 persons under consideration were occasions an explosion of fire-damp occurring within the workings of the Arley Mine, at Ince-hall Colliery, on Saturday, the 18th Feb. We find that the explosion occur in or close to Pilkington's drift, and was ignited, as we conceive, from Pilkingt shaft. The cause of the gas exploding was, we believe, a sudden and accidental burst from some part not far from the seat of the explosion, and we would pto the fall in Woodcock's place as the only likely source shown for the emansteauch an outburst. We give it as our opinion, also, that the general management ventilation of the mine in question, from the time of the former lamentable plosion to the present, have been satisfactory, and the system of working, under peculiar circumstance of the pit, uncensurable. Under the circumstances of a wful explosions, we would strongly recommend to the managers that, as far as sible, the use of gunpowder in the working-places within the mine be wholly continued." "We find that the deaths of the 89 persons under consideration were

We have now Mr. Kennish's report on the Darien Canal Roth, with indirect intelligence from Capt. Prevost, and also from the combined naval expedition of survey at Escoces. How has it ended? exactly as we have predicted—in "indignation" and "diagust." Mr. Kennish report confirms Mr. Robert Nelson's letter, to which we alluded in our last Number, except in the favourable representation of the ground, and in the assertion that the "Calidonia" of Mr. Gisnorke's map had been reached. From the special reserve of the letter, we infer that his opinion must be far from favourable regarding the ground, and his surmise is distinct, that the river at rancho No. 10 is the Chuquinaca (Chucunage), as we had anticipated. When, finally, they are stopped for want of provisions, there can be no justification for supposing that the river "flowing to the north, of considerable magnitude, very tortuous, rapid, and with a rocky bottom," which is traced to several falls, one of no less magnitude than 600 feet perpendicularly, can be any other than the same river, me

visions, there can be no justification for supposing that the river "floring to the north, of considerable magnitude, very tortuous, rapid, and with a rocky bottom," which is traced to several falls, one of no less magnitude than 600 feet perpendicularly, can be any other than the same river, med in another direction of its devious course. "I refrain," adds the reportion expressing any opinion as to the practicability of this route for canal, because I do not consider our data sufficient to allow me to arrive at any conclusion worthy of public confidence." With this opinion we are not satisfied; because he, as an engineer, ought to have proceeded with the means for obtaining reliable data; and if we are to repose any trust in Capt. Prevost's statement, exasperated, probably, by his lost there were ample grounds for a frank admission, that the obstacles on the line, even so far as they went, excluding the main engineering difficulty of the Cordillera, would make the proposal to open a vast tidal chand, such as designed by Messrs. Cullen and Gisborne, one of the most extravagant ideas of this age of dreamy projects.

The following particulars from the journal of a gentleman attached to the U.S. ship Cyane, who arrived from Port Escoces at Navy Bay, just before the departure of the mail, adds some further details of the northern explorations:—"Puerto Escoces, ship Cyane, Jun. 18: Arrived here, and the captain had a conference with an assembly of chiefs. At first, they pair tively refused leave to go ashore, but ultimately they permitted a landing for the purpose only of reconnoitering the route; with a caution, however, not to proceed into the interior, as the tribes there were prepared toppose any invasion. On the next day (19th), Lieut. Stranor, with party of 25 men and officers, well armed and provisioned, left the ship, all proceeded up the Aglasenique. Later, on the same day, the British wabrie, Espicyle, came to anchor, having on board Messrs. Gisborne, for them. On the same day, the British wabrie, Espicyle On the 25th, Lieut. FONTLERGY started with the fresh party to convert the required provisions. We have just learned (Jan. 27th) that he over took the Anglo-Gallic combined corps, who were equally dissatisfied with their progress, and already pronounced the route impracticable. Acting on the warning before them, they, also, have sent back for provisions and additional force, and thus it is that we have obtained intelligence from these. A communication, written "off Cartagena" (?), and attributed to 6d. LLOYD, our late Minister in Bolivia, gives the solemn supplement to 16th Kennish's report, as a reflex of the sad and outraged feelings of all whave been deluded by the shameful misrepresentation of the projectors of the Darien Canal scheme:

the Darien Canal scheme

the Darien Canal scheme:—
"Captain Prayors visited me at Lima; the first sight of him was sufficiency when programtly he felt the loss of his four gallant fellows, who had falled crifice to the murderous treachery of the Indians, and the misrepresental others in regard to the character of these awages. The poor fellows had been stant companions, and were the best men of the ship. The party pulled 23% up the river Savanna, until the boats could get no further. They then cut is almost imponetrable forests, and passed over a swamp. They were toman swamm of mosquitoes and other venenous inacets. They passed 26 measured

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Amongst of the partners the partners After that the lution, but no holders under obtained again the liability of empted share order that the they should re-his concerns his concurre of Smith v. the matter u was a compa to suppose the and were all Justice Turk

countered ravines and mountain ridges. They came to a rapid and large river north-east, but with a very tortuous course. They measured one fall of and found an inclination of 45° to 60°. This, alone, would give 600 ft, perpendered on the sea. They went as far as their means would admit, but they were on a mountain, and ascended a high tree, their view towards the owas intercepted by other mountains and ranges. On my arrival at the city wall (Navy Bay), I found that some of the officers of the United States man-Gyone, had arrived from Escoces. The whole party appeared to be most indipitually, on arriving at Carthagena, a French sloop-of-war came in, accompathe Imperial French steamer, Chimere. The Chimere was the French part of redition, and they had left much disquared."

This requires no commentary on our part; it is only what see antici-This requires no commentary on our part; it is only what see articipated in common with every scientific authority, whose opinions, though competent to decide, have been unsought or despised in the precipitancy inseparable from official caducity. So early as the year 1862, in an interesting brockers, on the Isthmus of Panama, by Alexander Dunlop and the Alexander Dunlo teresting of the dangers and difficulties of the project which was then an-nounced, were pointed out. But regarding the culpability of those who may have been parties to a proceeding the impropriety of which cannot be too strongly condemned, we shall withhold further remarks until we be too strongly condemned, we shall withhold further remarks until we can obtain the fullest information as to the origin of this expedition, the instructions given to the officers in public service, and the results which have involved already a lamentable loss of life, an useless waste of time and force, and, as we have reason to suppose, an unjustifiable interference with the only practical means of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion, by obtaining comparative surveys of all the other and more approved lines.

The unanimous judgment of the Court of Appeal in Equity was delivered on Wednesday, in the Court of Chancery, in Lincoln's Inn, reversing the decision of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, in the case of the "Sea Fire and Life Insurance Company, and the Joint-Stock Companies' Winding-up Acts, ex parte Greenwood." The case was looked upon with great interest by parties holding shares in joint-stock companies which had been registered, as the decision of the Vice-Chancellon had limited the liability of each individual shareholder to the amount of his subscription. We stated the facts very fully when we laid before our readers the judgment of the Vice-Chancellon, which proceeded on the assumption that the registration of the deed of the company, in which the parties to it had limited their liability to the amount of the shares, was notice to all parties contracting with the company; and that, in fact, the terms of the agreement between the partners were in effect embodied into all the all parties contracting with the company; and that, in het, the terms of the agreement between the partners were in effect embodied into all the contracts which the company subsequently made with strangers. In other words, that the members of the company having, by their registered deed, agreed between themselves that no person should be liable beyond the fall amount of the number of shares which he held, that third persons dealt with them subject to that stipulation, and could not recover debts due to them by the company from any shareholder who had paid up his been in full.

shares in full.

In our observations on this decision at the time it was delivered, we remarked that if affirmed on appeal, and not reversed, it would have a sensible effect on the law of partnerships and joint-stock companies; that, in fact, the Vice-Chancellor would have judicially superseded legislative interference, so long and anxiously expected on this important subject. The decision of the Vice-Chancellor has been, however, reversed by the interference, so long and anxiously expected on this important subject. The decision of the Vick-Chancellon has been, however, reversed by the full Court, without calling on the counsel who opened the appeal to reply, and the law now stands precisely as it stood before Vice-Chancellor Strart delivered this bold and startling, but we are now bound to assume, erroneous judgment. Mr. Wordsworth, in the last edition of his admirable Treatise on Joint-Stock Companies, which we have lately reviewed, thus lays down the state of the law in reference to companies formed under the Registration Act—"It would appear that the liability of a shareholder in a company constituted under this statute (7 and 8 Vic., c. 110) does not differ from that of a shareholder in a company at common law, for the provisions of the statute appear not so much to contract or limit the liability of shareholders, as to prescribe a course of procedure to the creditor, directed primarily against the funds and property of the company, and secondarily against the shareholders, with powers to the latter, if they shall have paid the money, to obtain reimbursement from the several persons who were shareholders at the time at which execution is issued against the shareholder at the time at which execution is issued against the shareholder who may have paid in the first instance" (p. 92), and the recent decision establishes this to be the present state of the law.

The Lond Chancellor, in delivering judgment on the appeal, in the first instance completely relieved the official manager from any imputations which had been cast upon him; and in dissenting from the doctrine laid down by Vice-Chancellor Strart, stated that the Court could not agree with him on the broad question of the liability of the shareholders. His Honour's judgment proceeded on the assumption that there was in the deed a clause, providing that under no circumstances, whether the company prespered or failed, should any member of the company be liable beyond 11. per share—that was a very s

11. per share—that was a very strong assumption, because it militated against all the doctrines of partnership, as hitherto understood in this country. Whether the principle was a right or a wrong one, was a matter then under the consideration of the Legislature, but the law, as it at present stood, could not be disputed—that every person engaged in a partnership, was liable, solidarily, as they said on the Continent, for everything. That liability did not depend upon the persons dealing with them having notice or not, for it made no difference whether the creditor knew what arrangements the partners had made amongst one another; their rights were rights intrinsic of any such arrangements; and, therefore, notice was wholly immaterial. If the deed of partnership were hung up in a shop, and it contained a provision—"Notice is hereby given, that it is agreed that none shall be liable for more than 1001."—it would, said the Lond Chancellor, make no difference; for how could a person know whether they were liable or not. He might trust them to the amount of Lord Chancellor, make no difference; for how could a person know whether they were liable or not. He might trust them to the amount of 50t, but they might already have incurred debts with other persons to the extent of 100t; and, therefore, how was it possible for him to ascertia the extent of their liability? Whether there ought to be such a limited liability was not the question; for the Court had only to enunciate what the law then was, which was, that such notice would be of no avail at all. That was the law in common partnerships; and although joint-stock partnerships might differ from them in some respects, they agreed with them in the main. They certainly differed in this important respect, that in ordinary partnerships, one partner, acting within the scope of the partnerships. Could bind the firm, but such was not the case in joint-stock partnerships. Independently of the Joint-Stock Act, joint-stock partnerships, consisting of a number of persons, too numerous to act as an ordinary partnership, exercised many of their functions solely through the means of directors; but, on the other hand, it had nover been suggested that, independent of the Act, partners could absolve themselves from the ordinary liabilities of a partnership, quand third parties, because they were very numerous. Lord Eldon had frequently doubted whether such extensive companies were not in themselves illegal, from the very great difficulties they imposed on third parties of enforcing their rights against them; it was, however, idle to speculate on this point, for the wants of a growing and wealthy community had forced them into existence. But this extent had never been contemplated, that partners could enter into arrangements to absolve themselves from liabilities without the circle of their own deed; and although shareholders did not possess some of the privileges of ordinary partners, they could not absolve themselves from liabilities to third persons. So stood the case, independently of the Act of Parliament, which was passed in co

After that the company was empowered to carry on business until unsulution, but not so as in any way to restrict the liability of any of the share-holders under any judgment, decree, or order for payment, that should be obtained against such company. But the clauses of the Act did not affect

ower to the directors to contract debts on their behalf, and they could not afterwards contravene or repudiate that authority. So far as the deed was concerned, it was executed by all the shareholders merely inter se, operating upon the parties to it, and upon those alone, and there was no-thing in the provisions of the Act to restrict the liability of the shareholders. The judgment of Viee-Chancellor Strusar was accordingly reversed, the original order of the MASTER directing the call to stand, and the official nanager to have the costs of both hearings out of the fund.

The fact of the existence of large and most valuable deposits of gold in Wales is receiving almost daily confirmation. Through the courtesy of Mr. T. READWIN, we have had the opportunity of inspecting some specimens of ferruginous quartz from the Clogan Mountain, containing gold in mens of retrugmons quarts from the clogan Mountain, containing gold in abundance—not only visible, but in prills and threads of a size, and to such extent, that it is evident the stuff is very rich and highly valuable. The parties interested have obtained the sett on most advantageous terms—a standard rental of 30% a year, and the royalty on gold and other minerals alike, at 1-12th only. One of Berdan's machines will be complete, and at work, in another week, and we expect in an early Number to be enabled to inform our readers of some extraordinary results.

The subject of the re-modification of the "reformed" (?) Patent Law is now being energetically brought before the public. The NATIONAL PATENT LAW AMEXIMENT ASSOCIATION held an adjourned meeting at the Black Bull Hotel, Holborn, on Wednesday evening last (Mr. Duncan in the chair), for the purpose of considering the advisability of petitioning the Querk on that branch of the Patent Laws as relates to the Colonies, under the vecently established Legislative engaturate on the subject the chair), for the purpose of considering the advisability of petitioning the Quern on that branch of the Patent Laws as relates to the Colonies, under the recently established Legislative enactments on the subject. Although by the present law the inventor has obtained great advantages under the system of provisional protection, which may be obtained for 10t., or less, for England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Channel Islands, one-very important part of the old patent right has been struck away—that of including the colonies in the patent. In fact, as matters now stand, no provision is made for obtaining patents for the colonies in a systematic and inexpensive manner; but it is necessary to prepare separate series of documents, and to go through the same forms for each colony, being 50 in number, involving an amount of time, trouble, delay, and expense, which few patentees will have the temerity to incur or experience. Further, the very short period of six months fixed for the term of provisional protection is not sufficient to enable a person to perfect his invention and, if required, to raise capital for its working. This will be better understood, when we state that in practice two weeks are lost at the commencement, and probably eight at the end of the period, by regulations made by the Commissioners, actually reducing the period to about three months and a half. Mr. Campin and Mr. Curtis addressed the meeting at length, forcibly dwelling on the anomalous state of the law, especially as related to the colonies. The latter gentleman particularly interested the meeting by a statement of his own experience. Having been engaged as a manufacturing engineer in Trinidad, he had devised a railway, formed from the rough timber of the forest, with rollers for wheels, exceedingly well adapted for all now countries, which he was desirous of patenting. He had undertaken the Herculean task of specifying for the whole 50 colonies, and he believed it would cost him at least 2000/., besides great delay and suspense, which he

He had undertaken the Herculean task of specifying for the whole 50 colonies, and he believed it would cost him at least 2000£, besides great delay and suspense, which he declared, for the most promising invention, he would never again be the victim of The petition to the Queen set forth that many inventions were peculiarly applicable to the colonies, but that the present Commissioners refused to name any colony in Letters Patent, and prayed that Her Malerry would be graciously pleased to direct that such colonies as could by their constitution legally be so, should be included in all Letters Patent for the United Kingdom. Resolutions were passed, authorising the committee to obtain signatures to the petition and its presentation, and that the present law of partnership, as regards patented inventions, required alteration.

With a more just and liberal spirit of legislation, enactments so incongruous would not have been suffered to encumber the statute-book; and we can only conceive that there still exists among a certain class a desire to perpetuate the existence of those useless places, and vexatious fees, which have so long pertained, not only to the Patent Office, but to every other department of that abyss of chicanery, legal infamy, and ruin—the Court of Chancery. The little kingdom of Belgium has just set an example, which it would be no disgrace to Great Britain, in some measure, to follow. The Chamber of Representatives have just passed a law, establishing a new code of patent rights, under which patents of invention or improvements will be granted, without previous exentious forms of examination into the risks of the applicant, for the whole kingdom, and without guarantee as to the reality, novelty, or merit of the invention, or the exactness of the specification. The patent for any discovery or improvement, which can be cultivated as an object of industry or commerce, will continue in force for 20 years, excepting where the patent has previously been taken out in foreign countries, in which case it w provoment, which can be cultivated as an object of industry or commerce, will continue in force for 20 years, excepting where the patent has previously been taken out in forcign countries, in which case it will only last for the original period. The fees on the obtainment of a patent are payable annually, in advance—10 francs for the first year, 20 francs for the second, 30 francs for the third, and so on consecutively, until, for the 20th year, the tax will be 200 francs. The omission to pay the tax renders the patent void. The law gives the patentee power to prosecute for infringement, and to recover the profit derived from all articles manufactured. The whole appears a well-defined piece of legislation, entirely void of complexity; and although we are far from asserting its details could by any possibility be adopted to the letter in this country, there is much in the principle which might be advantageously brought into practice here. We shall again return to this important subject.

ists for bitumious coal, a demand which is increasing to an extent which bids far greatly to exceed the supply the question as to how far anthracite can be employed to advantage for domestic, engineering, and manufacturing purposes, becomes of the utmost importance. In another column will be found an interesting communication on the subject, from Mr. M. Riches, of the Copper Falls Mine, Lake Superior, who has doubtless had the best of opportunies for forming an opinion on its capabilities and economy. The writer shows that anthracite call is successfully employed in nomy The writer shows that anthracite coal is successfully employed in the United States for every purpose for which fuel is required; and, as we have on several recent occasions in our remarks on this description of coal, suggested that the present was a most favourable opportunity for intro-ducing the anthracite of Wales and Ireland, we would again call attention to the subject, and recommend a careful perusal of the communication.

In another column will be found the report of the first annual meeting of the Mount Carbon Coal and Iron Company, from which it will be seen that, notwithstanding the association at its outset had some difficulties to contend with, through diligence, perseverance, and economy, they have been surmounted; and although the shares have for some time past stood at a depreciated rate in the market, this has not arisen from any misrepresentation on the part of the directors as to the value of the property belonging to the company, but solely from those extraneous circumstances which, during the last six months, have agitated all departments of the Stock Exchange, and everything in sympathy with it.

without some security against imposing on the credulty of mankind—namely, by prohibiting the receiving of subscriptions without having first given public notice of the object of the company, and obtaining a certain number of persons to join it.

Amongst other requisites of the Act was a deed, showing the terms of the partnership, before a certificate of registration could be obtained. After that the company was empowered to carry on business until dissolution, but not so as in any way to restrict the lightify of any of the share. When it is estimated that they can deliver coal at Cincinnatti for 5s. 3d. per ton, the average price there being 15s. 9d., some idea may be formed of the profit to be realised. In the summer and autumn of last year, in holders under any judgment, decree, or order for payment, that should be obtained against such company. But the clauses of the Act did not affect the liability to creditors at all, for the Legislature had not only not exampted shareholders from their ordinary obligations as partners, but in the neighbourhood of the Ohio, and round Pittsburgh, have, by the application of the court of the content that there might be no mistake upon the subject, had enacted that they should remain as they were before. The Chancellon then expressed his concurrence in the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the case of Smith v. The Hull Plate Glass Company, which seemed to place the matter upon its proper footing—viz., that persons knowing that there was a company formed, with directors to carry on the business, had a right to suppose they carried it on as ordinary persons conduct such business, and were all liable. The other members of the Court concurred; and Lord Justice Turner, in his judgment, intimated that the Vice-Chancellor

had misconceived even the terms and effect of the registered deed. He referred to the clauses, and stated that they merely gave the directors full cities, as well as the numberless factories and industrial establishments which are being constructed, situated, as their estate is, on a tributary did not exceed the usual period of credit, and the customs of trade; and, therefore, within those limits the shareholders must be taken to have given company will flud markets for their produce as soon as they can raise it; and in fact, even at this present period, the actual supply is much below the demand.

The energy displayed by the directors of the Mount Carbon Coal and Iron Company agreeably contrast with the supineness and inertion, to say the least of it, which has been displayed by several companies formed to mine in America: they professed to search, not for a useful mineral, but a precious metal, and as yet, with the exception of glowing descriptions, no re-

cious metal, and as yet, with the exception of glowing descriptions, no results have been arrived at, but continued disappointments.

Our object is not here to discuss the merits of the gold mining adventures. We are glad to see that in America there is an opening for honest and legitimate speculation; and whatever may be the market value of the shares, from the lucid accounts transmitted, there is no question but the investment is bonâ fide; and as soon as fully in play, will not only pay its expenses, but return handsome dividends to its proprietors. We know that some time since the association was under a cloud; and we trust when the day of triumph comes, the shareholders will not forget the persons whose indefatigable exertions have caused a property with a dubious character to assume a prominent and honourable position.

It has always afforded us satisfaction in being instrumental in bringing under the public notice the mineral wealth of the Sister Isle. Several companies have at different periods been projected for the purpose of developing its resources, but we have seldom had one brought before us which appears to afford more reasonable or well-grounded hopes of success than a company whose prospectus appears in our columns of this day, as the Bandon Sulphare or Banytes and Copper Mining Company. The company is formed, and a portion of its capital subscribed, for the purpose of more efficiently working the barytes mines on the Earl of Bandon's estate, in the county Cork, where a few private individuals have, with very limited means, raised nearly 3000 tons of a perfectly pure article, within a very short period. The directors, who are well-known as business men, appear to have gone into the undertaking with a full knowledge of its value, derived not only from the reports of the mining agents who have inspected the property on their behalf, but from their own personal inspection, as, previous to deciding on bringing the undertaking before the public, a deputation of three directors satisfied themselves as to the correctness of the reports made to them. This is as it should be, and there cannot be a doubt that such a fair and honourable course of proceeding will inspire due confidence in the minds of the shareholders. The following is an extract from the report of the deputation of the directors:

"That they have great pleasure in reporting their entire satisfaction at the condition of the mine and its workings, which confirm in every respect the reports hiteerdo

lowing is an extract from the report of the deputation of the directors:—
"That they have great pleasure in reporting their entire satisfaction at the condition of the mine and its workings, which confirm in every respect the reports hitherto made upon the mine and prospects of the company, a conclusion arrived at not merely from their personal inspection, but also from the assistance rendered by the captains and miners who accompanied them. That they found the workings of the mine in rull operation, the water having been pumped out to enable them to ascertain, as far as possible, the extent of the barytes, and from the best means they have of forming an opinion they can confidently assert, that there is an unlimited supply of the article, and of a very superior quality, in the mine. Having made diligent enquiries as to the market for the sale of barytes, are fully impressed with a behief that a good market may be found for any quantity. That a mill and premises should be creeted, without loss of time, to manufacture the barytes into powder, and that one or two vessels of 100 tons each should be purchased to convey the articles so manufactured into a proper market for sale, which they entertain no doubt will realize the profit stated in the prospectus."

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BERMINGHAM.]
MARCH 9.—The commercial transactions of the week have been characterised by

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BERMINGHAM.]

March 9.—The commercial transactions of the week have been characterised by caution, the natural consequence of the war in which we are engaged, and the export returns for the last month, which have recently been published. Aithough the demand for many articles made in this district for the surp and navy has given an impetus to some trades, the general demand from the ordinary sources of consumption has not been as extensive as heretofore, and increased caution is now rather the order of the day. The export returns, to which I have alluded, certainly show a very considerable falling off in the quantity of sheet and bar-iron sent out of this country during the mother of the day. The export returns, to which I have alluded, certainly show a very considerable falling off in the quantity of sheet and bar iron sent out of this country during the mother of the country during the country of the cou

MALLEABLE IRON CASTINGS .- The production of malleable iron in the MALLEABLE IRON CASTINGS.—The production of malleable iron in the form of cast metal direct from the moulds, has conferred many advantages in various branches of iron manufacture. It is rendered tough, more boungeneous, and is treated with much greater success under the action of the forge, lathe, or file. Several plans have during the last 20 years been adopted, the most general, we believe, being annealing the metal by heat; but a patent has recently been taken out by Messrs, Robertson and Co., of Fleet-street, as a communication, for an improved method of producing the malleable metal at one operation. The iron employed may be either scrap, wrought, bars, or plates, cut in small pieces; it is to be melted in small crucibles covered in, and to the iron is added from \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \) every event, of multiple or other carbonnecous matter, \(1 \) per cent. \(\frac{1}{2} \) event, and \(1 \) per cent, of multiple or other carbonnecous matter, \(1 \) ere cent. \(0 \) or other carbonaceous matter, I per cent. of manganese, and I per cent. of muriate of ammonia. This mixture is kept melted for about three hours, cast in chill moulds, as railway wheels, or other similar large castings requiring great strength, and subsequently turned, hammered, or forged, as may be required.

THE TORBANE HILL COAL .- Dr. Cobbold, Conservator of the Anatomical The Torbane Hill. Coal.—Dr. Cobbold, Conservator of the Anatomical Museum of Edinburgh University, in the course of a lecture on the structure of the leaves of plants, took occasion to explain the nature of the scientific dispute regarding the celebrated Torbane Hill mineral. He said that the prevalent idea regarding coal, or its most popular scientific definition, was "an opaque mineral inflammable substance, exhibiting throughout vegetable structure in its mass when viewed under the microscope." This, he maintained, the Torbane Hill mineral did not. Coal cut in one direction showed round cells with a nucleus—out in the other direction it showed longitudinal fibre. This the Torbane Hill mineral does not show, as in whatever direction cut, it exhibits the same appearance—an appearance at first sight similar to the coal cut in the first way indicated, but on careful examination, no appearance of either nucleus or cell wall could be detected in the cell-like appearances. Scientifically considered, he would consider the substance to be a shale, charged with inflammable matter.

NOTES ON GOLD SURVEYS IN WALES-No. III.

BY JOHN CALVERY, RIG.

The Prince of Wales Mine is one of those remarkable as having had an ancient working near it, like several of the gold mines now known. These workings are in the hill above the Prince of Wales Mine, and consist of some old levels. This fact of former working seems a favourable indication, as the miners of the Roman or medieval period could only profitably work rich ores, on account of the want of adequate machinery, the immense extent of human and animal labour required, and the imperfect

work rich ores, on account of the want of adequate machinery, the immense extent of human and animal labour required, and the imperfect modes of reduction. On the other hand, however, it is to be observed that some gold ores are richer near the surface, and may have been worked out by the ancients; but this does not appear to be so at the Prince of Wales Mine, which I found to have very rich ores, being one of the cases in which the workings have been stopped while still rich, from want of mechanical resources to continue them.

The geographical positions of the Prince of Wales Mine and of Bryn-Aur are very similar. The Prince of Wales Mine lies up the river four miles from Barmouth, and has been thereby evidently accessible to a tidal action, the effect of which I leave to the speculative to estimate, and to ascertain what relation there is between such a position and the existence of the gold formations, which are found in several such localities on our coasts. In the course of my researches I have found in several parts, in the north of Donegal, the west of Cumberland, the south of Scotland, and in Cornwall and Devon, that the Romans, or some ancient nation, had been at gold, and then that there were traces of some other nation which had succeeded them, and worked in a ruder manner. To the earlier races which inhabited Europe many cultivated nations belonged; such were the Phoenicians, the Etruscans, and others, who have been classed as Iberians. These, undoubtedly, carried on gold workings, being abundantly supplied with the precious metal, as the writings of the Bible, Homer, Hesiad, and even many existing relies prove; but whether they carried on regular mining operations, or what was their style of workmanship, I am not in a position to determine. They were, nevertheless, well acquainted with underground earthworks, as many of their monuments show, and most are aware that the Romans derived the construction of tunnels and sewers from their Etruscan forerunners. These works are so much akin to mining leve aware that the Romans derived the construction of tunnels and sewers from their Etruscan forerunners. These works are so much akin to mining levels, galleries, and driftways, that I should be inclined to assume that many of the ancient workings must belong to populations older than the Romans; and there is this to be said in support, that there is a want of such information as to the working of gold by the Romans in Britain, as we naturally might expect. Nevertheless, from what I have learnt and seen of the old workings in various parts of these islands, I am more inclined to refer them to the Romans than to the Iberians; I mean, so far as those mines are concerned in which we find well-finished and well-tooled galleries, as at Goldscoop, for instance. It may, however, be the case that some of them are works of the middle ages, when there was very neat workmanship. The ruder workings are commonly more ancient, and in some of them are found relies of a very distant age.

In Wales and in Cornwall I have encountered populations proud of their ancient descent, and of their inhabitance of countries rich in monuments

ancient descent, and of their inhabitance of countries rich in monuments of the olden times. Our western neighbours are fond of archeological re-searches, and prone even to legends, and their propensities do not always meet with the sympathies of the Sassenach of the East. I do not feel called upon, however, from my connection with Cornwall, to stand up in defence of Cornish or Cymry; that they can do for themselves, but I will throw out a hint in their behalf in this matter of gold mining. Here we are, indeed, indebted to the archaeologist, and even folklore has given us valuable materials. In other branches of archæology it may matter little what Picts or Firbolgs did; but on the head we are now looking at, it is something to have even a hint that gold has been heretofore found. If people in times of yore found gold and worked it, we can do so now; for we may be assured that those who went before us could not, with the means they had, exhaust all resources.

had, exhaust all resources.

Archaeology has, indeed, prepared the way for gold mining, and had not the subject been taken up by myself, the mass of evidence constantly accumulated by archaeological societies, would have brought the question before the public. We have legends and traditions recorded by very old writers; we have numerous places with suggestive names and tales; we have records of explorations, but above all we have in the out-of-the-way bogs of Ireland treasures of native gold, which we can hardly conceive to have been of foreign origin. At any rate, there is nothing in the style of workmanship of the weapons and ornaments so found which can indicate a connection of style with the nations of antiquity; and there is nothing, so far as we know, or can imagine, in the condition of Ireland which could induce the navigators of olden days to trust their frail backs in dangerous voyages, bartering gold for Irish produce. The fanciful may figure this with regard to Cornwall, believing that its tin might have been so valued, but not as to Ireland. The question would, therefore, in time have arisen, whence was that gold obtained? We know that it was obtained from Wicklow, the Shannon, and many parts of the country. We now have a tolerably connected history of gold working in these islands, and those who have considered the subject are surprised that this branch of enterprise could have been neglected, to that degree that even the existence of the metal was doubted.

In promoting the revival of sold and the surprise of the revival of sold and the sold and the surprise of the sold and the sold

prise could have been neglected, to that degree that even the existence of the metal was doubted.

In promoting the revival of gold mining, I have found very great benefit from these legends and archeological contributions, for on the publication of my book, imperfect as it naturally is as a first essay in the collection of every detail of a comprehensive subject, I received the contributions and co-operation of a large body of gentlemen, who had studied isolated districts, or given their attention to local testimony. Thus I find that several gentlemen at former periods, and particularly in the end of the last and beginning of the present century, had employed themselves in observations on gold. Strange as it may seem, there is now a large mass of manuscripts and bublications accumulated on gold, and the next book on gold will be on a larger scale. These observations have been the means of pointing out many probable sites for gold, some of which have been already successfully examined. Among them is Bryn-Aur, which is likely to cause considerable interest in the mining world; because, having been the site of an ancient working, there is promise for those who take it up. These old workings for gold stand in much the same way as Peruvian and Mexican mines, abandoned from the want of skill of the former owners, when the supply of metal was unexhausted, and which have been resumed, under happier auspices, with successful results.

when the supply of metal was unexhausted, and which have been resumed, under happier auspices, with successful results.

Bryn-Aur means, in Welsh, the hill of gold; but little attention was paid by the miners to the name, though a singular legend preserved a memory of its properties among the peasantry. They preserved a tradition to the effect that the old workings were the seat of a gold mine, carefully treasured by elves, and that whoever attempted to re-open them was driven away by the most dreadful tempests. The Archdeacon of Merioneth, the grandfather of the present owner, was the author of some writings on the ancient supplies of gold, but he did not test the claims of his own locality. His grandson, the Rev. Williams Ellis, a no less zealous anti-quary, with that practical disposition which marks the archeologist of the present day, instituted a search on the publication of my work on gold, locality. This grant-could disposition which marks the archeologist of the present day, instituted a search on the publication of my work on gold, and entered into a correspondence with me, and I have since, at his request, examined the property. The result has been the establishment of the fact, that the name of Bryn Aur is not a simple poetical figure, but applies to the actual resources of the spot. The situation of Bryn-Aur, as already intimated, is near an estuary, a few miles from the sea, lying a short distance from Port Madoc, as the Prince of Wales Mine does from Barmonth. The country is a porphyritic greenstone, forming the chief Barmonth. The country is a porphyritic greenstone, forming the chief material of the range; and one portion of the lode traverses the killas. The old men worked an enormous body of ore out from the junction of two lodes, one running nearly east and west, and the other meeting it. From a string of ore, that was squeezed through the porphyry. I broke off some string of ore, that was squeezed through the porphyry, I broke off some very good specimens of rich gold-bearing ore, chiefly composed of arsenical

very good specimens of rich gold-bearing ore, chiefly composed of arsenical sulphurets of iron and copper.

The name implying gold is not a solitary instance of such an adaptation to gold localities; such is the case with Goldscoop in Cumberland, Golden Rake at Mendip, and the Aura Mountains in Antrim. The Celtic name of the latter mountains is said to mean gold, and it is stated in a prospectus of 1825, issued by the Glemann and Antrim Mining Association, that gold was then washed in the mountain streams by the Irish peasantry. The names of these places, however, met with little attention from antiquaries and geologists. It is strange that in the Ordnance Survey of Londonderry, in which considerable research is shown, no mention is made of the finding of gold an the Mayola stream, which was published in an early account of Ireland, very popular in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Bryn-Aur is a marked site for antiquaries: on it is a little mound, within a few yards of the place where the lode was worked, composed of porphyritic stones, forming a conical heap; near it are remains of cromlechs

&c., and below are found several circular camps, occupied from the earliest ages. The Rev. Mr. Williams Ellis, in opening this place, found supposed mining implements in the debris of the old workings, which were of iron, but much decayed, and, therefore, broke easily in the hand. These relics indicate workings more recent than the legends of the day seem to refer to, though it does sometimes happen with an imaginative population that comparatively modern events are invested with the hoary form of early antiquity. There is, however, much to be elicited on this subject; in my opinion there is strong likelihood that many of the cells discovered in Wales will be found to contain a portion of gold, and to be referable to the workings at Bryn-Aur, or other places of similar character. My reason for this opinion is, that the Bryn-Aur lode would give metal containing a small per centage of gold, and being rudely defined, the gold would not be separated from the copper. This is confirmed by my finding gold in a celt, sent up from Bryn-Aur by the Rev. Williams Ellis. In the Museum at Keswick I observed a sword sheath, which seemed to be of copper and gold alloyed. The probability is, that the mine was worked even as far back as 2500 years ago, and that the present workings refer to two different periods of operations.

2500 years ago, and that the present workings refer to two different periods of operations.

On Bryn-Aur are some of those large monumental stones, usually referred to the Druidic period. I saw there what appeared to me evidence of the mode in which these large stones were raised, and which has been the subject of much discussion. The table stone having been drawn to the top of the mound, or site, a large body of men was brought around, and small stones/gradually inserted under each corner, until the table stone was raised to the required height, when the smaller stones were removed, leaving the side or supporting column stones. I have seen such a mode adopted in New Caledonia, in the Pacific, for raising the sacrificial tables. At Bryn-Aur the old workings have fallen in, which is shown by the hollowing of the ground.

of the ground.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In consequence of the removal of Berdan's machine from the Windsor Iron-Work In consequence of the removal of pertain's machine from the wants from the two to extensive premises on the banks of the Thames, the experiments during the week have been suspended; but the greatest exertions are making, under the auspices of an influential company, to get the machines into operation, and it is confidently ex-pected one will be in working order by the end of next week, which will be followed by the crection of several others. The following are the latest results by Berdan's machine at the Windsor Works, as far as we have been able to ascertain:—

١				Ciol		Per ton.			
٠	23-Mr. Murchison, from a mine		oz.		.gr.			dwt	
	in Cornwall	o cars. Rossan	0	3	15	=	0	14	12
	Ditto, from a Devon mine	7 tons 6 cwts. ditto	6	3	8	=	0	16	21
	27-Rhenish Mining Company, Kesselling Mine	10241bs. sparry iron	0	15	83	% =	1	13	4
	Ditto	1094 lbs. ditto	1	0	17	=	2	2	10
	Captain Moyle	98 lbs. gossan	0	2	4	-	2	9	4
	Ditto	40 lbs. ditto	0	1	63	6=	3	11	2
	Ditto	180 lbs. ditto	no	ne.		•			
	Ditto	422 lbs. ditto	not	t ye	t cor	nm	unic	ated	
	25-Mr. Percival, six experiments	336 lbs. gos. & grtz.	no	t ye	t cor	ma	anic	ated	
	Eaglebrook	127 lbs. kilias	no	ne.					
ı	Ditto	112 lbs. gos. & grtz.	r _i O	ne.					
	Ditto	126 lbs. ditto	0	1	6	=	1	2	5
	Ditto	161 lbs. ditto	0	3	10	=	2	7	12
	Mr. Russell	173 lbs. gossan	not	ne.					
	Ditto	67 lbs. ditto	no	ne.					
	Mr. Jones	154 lbs. gos. & qrtz.	1						
	Ditto	224 lbs. ditto	more	-	t cor	nme	mie		
	Ditto	109 lbs. ditto	200	ye	COL		*1110	* ten	
	Ditto	212 lbs. ditto							
	Mr. Cropp	160 lbs. gossan		ne.					
	Mr. Samuel	134 lbs. lead ore	no	ne.					
		Ac							

We have not been able to insert Mr. Perkea's list, from its not having arrived suf We have not been able to insert Mr. Perker's list, from its not having arrived sufficiently early. We are enabled, however, to announce that the experiments with his machines have been going on without interruption, and in the most satisfactory manner. Some important trials, amongst others, have been made upon fresh samples from the Britannia Mine, which have produced very favourable results, and we understand the proprietors are determined to arrange for one of Mr. Perker's largest size machines. The large machine is now very nearly completed, and from which some important results are expected, but the fact of having been obliged to erect an entirely new steam-engine, boiler, &c., to suit the particular place, has occasioned considerable delay. We doubt not, however, but in another week we shall be able to give our readers the full particulars of the results obtained by this new machine. Numerous orders, and the most gratifying testimonials, are being received by Mr. Perkes, and several machines are now in course of delivery.

Gold Mining in California.—The Grass Valley Telegraph gives the following notice of quartz crashing by machinery in California:—"There has been many speculations in the mines of capitalists and others, with regard to failures in quartz operations, both in Grass Valley and elsewhere: and in almost every instance the failures that have taken piace have either been attributed to the lack of richness in gold-bearing quartz, to the mismanagement of the directors, or lastly, to tile imperfect on of machinery. As to the first, it is now an undisputed fact that quartz to be found in abundance, sufficiently rich to pay, with proper management, a handsome dividend. As to the second objection, it can only be remedied where it actually exists, either by experience or change of directory. But in such instances of complaint we believe, as a general thing, the capitalist has actually been more to blame than the directors, and from this fact, not having a perfect understanding of the expenses for the completion of such an enterprise, they allow a debt to hang over the establishment, though trivial in comparison, yet sufficiently greet under the existing rate per cent. to keep the concern in a state of constant embarrashment: and all because the timid stockholders begin to fear it is a losing game, and they abandon it just at a time when a very little additional capital would place the business operations in a healthy and they are the cause of the imperfection; for, fearing a failure, they neglect farnishing the necessary amount of capital for the completion and perfection of the said machinery; and they as we have said above, they frequently cause a failure, when a very little extra funds, in comparison, would complete the whole, and render the business portions of their company, which, by the bye, will, even order existing circumstances, show that they are doing a good and profitable business. This mill, the Empire, with only eight stampers, and at 12 hours per day, has crushed 1500 tons of quartz in four months and the spira GOLD MINING IN CALIFORNIA. -- The Grass Valley Telegraph gives the

THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—Since the introduction of galvanic electricity to practical telegraphic purposes, its wonders have continued to excite the utmost interest and astonishment; and while we may consider this extraordinary agent yet in its infancy, as developed by human manipulation, instructive information of its progress in every details of the utmost importance to society at large. In the years 1850 and 1851, Dr. Laurence Turabull, Lecturer of Technical Chemistry at the Franklin Institute, Pennsylvania, delivered a course of lectures on this subject, and its kindred branches of science, which received the marked approbation of the committee of instruction of that useful institution, and finding there was no work in the English language on the electric telegraph, determined to write one on the subject, which has just been published by Mears. Truburs and Co., of Paternoster-row. It contains an historical account of its rise, progress, and present condition; practical suggestions with regard to insulation, and protection from the effects of lightning. There is also an appendix, containing several important decisions and laws relative to telegraphic business and patents. The author has availed himself of many important facts from the works of De is Rive, Walker, Breguet, Jones, and Highton, and also of much valuable matter published in the American Telegraphic Magazine and the National Telegraph Review. After tracing the history of telegraphic communication, from the first suggestion by Dr. Hooke, recorded in the Philosophical Transactions for 1684—the semaphores in actual practice by the English and French until late years, the author arrives at the period when galvanic electricity was first developed for the purpose, and traces the progress of that agent to the present time. In this interesting review we have the names of Sümmering, Vorzleman De Haer, Smith, Bain, Morse, Sturgeon, Henry, Oersied, Furaday, Saxton, Page, Stother, Ampere, Feshing, Gaus and Weber, Taquin and Ettit sylausen, Clark, Cooke THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. - Since the introduction of gal-

ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART.

ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Among the numerous excellent institutions devoted to scientific, literary, mechanical, and general philosophical purposes, with which this metropolis abouted, we would at the persent moment call public which is now definitely fixed resulting and the property of the principles or which this institution within it now definitely fixed resulting and of the publiciples or which this institution was to be founded, and a short description of the building; at which period it was in a very advanced state, and was thener, pertend shortly to be opened to the public, but, from the variety of detail, the time required for the period to the public, but, from the variety of testid, the time required for the period contraction of a magnificent organ, the erection, in the most substantial unmer, of the necessary machinery, and the anxiety of the directors in the contraction of a magnificent organ, the erection, in the magnificant of the public of the period of the public of the period of the public of the public of the public of the public of the period of the public of the public of the directors in the public of science and progress of such institutions as the own under the public of the public of the public of science and progress of such institutions as the own under the public of the public of the science of science, and literature; by capital public of the public of the science of science and literature; by the capital science of science and literature; by the public of science of science and literature; by protorial views of special public of science of science and literature; by priorial views of special public of science and progress to completion; it did so that the public of the public of the public. To effect this there will be daily two schilotions—one in the highest of t

WREKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS. APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

P. O'Comor: Lever hinge.—C. F. Variey: Electric telegraph signals. -J. D. &
Stirling: Steal.—G. F. Wilson: Lubricating matters.—W. Wright: Grasmethy
walls, &c.—G. Smith, jun.: Returding railway carriages.—J. Hinchilffe, jun.: Seci.
le pistons.—R. Holt: Bricks and tiles.—E. and J. Rowland: Cleaning thotals for
ofboilers.—M. Poole: Furnaces.—P. G. Harris: Locomotive-engines.—W. Morrisa.
Railway wheels.—B. Britten: Crushing, &c., ores.—N. Riggonbach: Incrustation
steam-boilers.—J. Ramsbottom: Welding.—H. King: Signalising between guarded
driver.—R. Walker: Signaling by electricity.—W. Goosage: Alkaline caboata—
F. W. A. de Fabeck: Bridges, viaducts, &c., and other horizontal structures.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

H. Walker, Gresham street—Improvements in the modes or means of stopping or retarding vehicles used on railways.

P. M. Parsons, Duke-street, Adeiphi—Improvements in the switches and orosign R. Griffiths, Strand—Improvements in propelling vessels.

J. Box, Rue Pepiniere, Brussels—Improvements in supplying water to steam-agize H. Wilkinson, Tottenham Mews—Improvements in the construction of air furness, parts of which improvements are applicable to other furnace moulding or shaped B. Hustwayte, Hockley-street, Hemerton; and R. J. P. Gibson, Opper Busaws—street, Hackney—Improved composition or compositions applicable to the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and other moulded articles.

H. Dubs, Valcan Foundry, near Warrington—Improvements in the manufacture of wheels and tires, and also in the construction of furnaces employed in such or smilar manufacture; also improvements in the method of forging or manufacturity iron and steel.

A. V. Newton, Chancery-lane—Improved manufacture of gas burner and gas reput.

W. Weild, Manchester—Improvements in lathes, and in apparatus connected threwith, for cuting, turning, or boring wood, metal, or other substances.

on and steel.

A. V. Newton, Chancery-lane—Improved manufacture of gas burner and gas W. Weild, Manchester—Improvements in lathes, and in apparatus connected th, for cutting, turning, or boring wood, metal, or other substances.

J. W. Child, Halifax, and R. Wilson, Lew Moor fron-works—Improvement was and pistons.

J. W. Child, Halifas, and R. Wilson, Low Moor Iron-works—Improvements is vaives and pistons.
C. Cannon, Danes-street, Liverpool—Improved machinery for obtaining mole J. Higgin, Manclester—Improvements in burning certain fluids for the purpose obtaining best.
W. Carron, Birmingham—Improvement or improvements in signalling or compared to the control of the property of the property of the Paris—A fortune raise in bronze; also improvements in ruddiers.
H. Descon, Widnes, and E. Leyland, St. Helen's—Improvements in apparatus for the manufacture or production of sulphuric acid.
E. Lavender, Deptford—Improvements in apparatus for subjecting substances in the action of heat, for the purpose of carbonising, calcining, or combining substances, or for subjecting such substances to the process of distillation.
P. A. le Conte le Fontaine-moreau, South-street, Pinsbury—Certain improvement in water wheels.
A. Dalgety, Florence-road, Deptford—Invention of a new construction of raise;

ngines or pumps. R. Maclaren, Glasgow—Improvements in moulding or shaping metals.

VALVE REGULATORS FOR STEAM-ENGINES.—The great desirability of having complete command over the steam-engine at every point of working, and also of securing such a mode of construction as shall keep the cylinders free from air, that and other impurities, which not only produce great friction and retard its openian but greatly injure the metallic surfaces, are facts of which every enginer is saw. Among the numerous improvements which have been made in these arrangements we have now to notice a valuable plan, recently patented by Mr. W. Hunbir, Rauswarp, near Whithy, having reference to the construction of the mechanism senected with the valves of engines, for the purpose of remedying these evils, and two ing the extent of the opening of the port for the admission of steam to the cylinders in termination or commencement of the stroke of the piston, cutting it off at that practice of the work the engine has to perform, preventing the admission of steam to the cylinders, and the ingress of air through the exhaust port, admitting the size to the cylinders, and the ingress of air through the exhaust port, admitting the size to the cylinders, and the ingress of air through the exhaust port, admitting the size to the cylinders, and the ingress of air through the exhaust port, admitting the size to the cylinders, and the ingress of air through the exhaust port, admitting the size to the cylinders, and the ingress of air through the exhaust port, admitting the size it on the cylinders, and the ingress of air through the exhaust port, admitting the size to the cylinders, and the ingress of air through the exhaust port, admitting the size it of the cylinders, and the ingress of air through the exhaust port, admitting the size to the cylinders, and the ingress of air through the exhaust port, admitting the size it of the cylinders, of the size and the exhaust and the bollers. As diagrams of the drawings accompanying the pairs would occupy too much space in our columns, we proceed to give a lucks described an exception, the s VALVE REGULATORS FOR STEAM-ENGINES. - The great desirability required to retrograde, the rectifying double lever may be super-seded by a single for. This description applies to a borizontal cylinder engine, but the invention my be applied to a marine engine; the principal points of difference in the arrays ment are, that instead of the regulator being placed on the main shaft, it is simulton as some shaft, earlying at the state of the regulator being placed on the main shaft, it is simulton as corresponding wheel fixed on the main shaft. Attached to the auxiliary dails a sector, which gears with an endless screw on a shaft, driven by beyelled gaving from the governor. In working an engine on this principle, it may remain at the extenting point until set in motion by the steam being admitted to the cylinder aid commencement of the stroke, steam port full open at about 6 per cent. Of the state of the piston, and cut off at about 95 per cent. The valves are adjusted to give size lead without altering their travel. By shifting a regulating lever, on the double retifying lever any apount of cut off may be obtained, and in order to have mariless expansion, it is only necessary to move this regulator on a graduated scale, scaling the about the quired. Whatever number of cylinders an engine may bar, requires the same number of eccentrics and regulators, excepting when two or may are acting simultaneously. In marine engines the regulator may be perfectly at arting, and thus supersede the hand gearing, as applied to a horizontal one for the application of the standard perfectly a strong the exhaust port; and for the application of steam, air, or failed for the preventing the admission of air, or any detertious matter, into the cylinder through the exhaust port; and for the application of steam, air, or failed, to a collinear content of the superior of the preventing the admission of air, or any detertious matter, into the cylinder through the exhaust port; and for the application of steam, air, or failed, to a collinear content of the superior of the preventing the admission of ai

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Oal ON THE PACIFIC.—The American steamship, America, arrived at am an on the 4th Feb., after a passage of nine days from Valparaiso. The Fenesse ama on the 4th Feb., after a passage of nine days from Valparaiso. The Fenesse is in a mouncing the arrival of this vessel, anys.—"We have been informed that look in the rocals from the Lota Mines, in Chill; that they have proved to be a most look in team coal, clean, quick, and in every way suitable for steam purposes. As coal can be sold at the mine in Chili at §5 per ton, and delivered here at a much coal can be sold at the mine in Chili at §5 per ton, and delivered here at a much coal than English or American coal, it is likely to effect a vast saving in the repense attended on steam navigation on the Pacific, consequent upon the high is expense attended on steam navigation on the Pacific, consequent upon the high is expense.

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HE MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND solicit SEALEI TENDERS, on or before the 21st inst., for any quantity of the following MA ILLS, which may be required for the company's mines and works in Ireland is months, from the 1st of April next, to be delivered at the mines, or works, as be ordered by the secretary. To be endorsed—"Tender for

be ordered by the secretary. To be endorsed—"Tender for melting coal.

Indine coal.

Vegetable oil.

Vegetable oil.

Vannes coal.

Tallow (best Y. C.)

Oke.

Dram timber.

Flattent waggon grease.

Ilasting powder.

English iron.

Inners' candles.

Castogon steel.

Cald candles.

Gad steel (H 2).

Ape oil (refined).

Hoop "L" steel.

Yer there information required will be given by RICHARD FURDY ALLEN, Sec.

LEXING. AND. GOLD. PLEGINGS.

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ENGLISH STATES

INING. AND GOLD DIGGINGS, SPECULATIONS.—
Mr. HOPEINS has just RETURNED from AUSTRALIA, and will immeder RESUME his PROFESSIONAL DUTIES in LONDON, as CONSULTING GINEER on MINERAL PROPERTIES, &c. inclients will receive in a few days every information relative to the Gold Regions untrains, and what is required to ensure success to public companies in that part he world.—38, Thurloc-square, Brompton, 3d March, 1854.

R. H. Cany, begs to inform the public, that he TRANSACTS BUSINESS or MISSION ONLY, consequently parties favouring him with any orders may religible full market price of the day. Finch-lane, Cornhill, March 10, 1884.

R. JAMES FOX, NEW CITY CHAMBERS, 121, BISHOPS, GATE STREET, has FOR SALE:—50 West Wheal Arthur, 5s.; 50 West Hills, 30s.; 30 Altgood, 35s.; 50 Hack Craig; 2ts.; 10 Hawke's Foint, 50s. Theal Venton, 45s.; 109 Craigwen, 15s.; 50 Great Treguné, 40s.; 5 Nant-y-Car 8s.; 10 Prigam, 53; 100 Trenault, 10s.

R. B. W. POULTON, No. 50, THREADNEEDLE STREET Two Doors from the Stock Exchange), TRANSACTS BUSINESS in the and FOREIGN FUNDS, MINES, RAILWAYS, and other SHARES. All ms promptly attended to, and business transacted upon Stock Exchange. Cash advances made upon shares. SHARES FOR SALE in the Newtonards, Alliance Californian, Anglon, and National Patent Steam Fuel Companies.

INING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the favourable opunity of INVESTING in BRITISH MINES, particularly in those dividing their
its every two or three months, which average from 15 to 20 per cent., with every
pect of continuance, and being free from fluctuation, such as Comsols, railway,
other securities; and respectfully direct attention to the PURCHASE of SHARES,
amy FROGRESSIVE MINES, being in full operation, with efficient machinery,
for the development and bringing the same istra a profitable state of working,
to, at present prices, cannot fail to remunerate all who invest; a careful selection
the alone can be obtained by a daily communication with agents of high scientific
practical experience of the principal mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Weles.

FELIER and Co. will furnish every information to capitalists, either personally
letter, and can effect purchases or sales of every description.

MRST REPORT—ENGLISH AND IRISH MINES.—The undersigned having added to their general business the SALE and PURCHASE OF

IRST REPORT—ENGLISH AND IRISH MINES.—The undergaged having added to their general business the SALE and PURCHASE OF ARES in public companies, have come to the determination, from the varied and ficting reports giving to the public of progressive mines, to send, on their own out, a person of talent and experience in the practical working of mines, to exhering the property of the property of the send of the send

CRSON, RUTHVEN, and CO., 4, COPE-COURT, Gracechurch-sireet, London.

HARES WANTED.—Mr. RICHARD TREDINNICK, No. 42,
LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, DEALS IN every description of MINING,
LWAY, BANK, INSURANCE, and other SHARES, GOVERNMENT FUNDS,
RUSHING SECURITIES GENERALLY.

TARDINNICK is constantly in the markets, and possesses unusually great facilities the purchase and disposal of mining and other negociable securities; and as leading to the standing and seller, through which the usual commission paid to a broke be saved, Mr. Tardinnick, through which the usual commission paid to a broke be saved, Mr. Tardinnick, through which the usual commission paid to a broke be saved, Mr. Tardinnick, through which the usual commission paid to a broke be saved, Mr. Tardinnick, charging only the market price of the day, being saled the difference between the buying and selling price at the time the order tocated. Corrent lists of prices, and statistical information, sequired over 15 resident of correal, and 10 years' experience in the London Share Markets, indeed gradultously upon personal application by residents in the metropolis, or its commission from the provinces.

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REBURGET CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

In 25,000 shares of £l each.

Y LEGITIMATE SCRIP CENTIFICATES OF SHARES in this company are
18SUED at ONE POUND each, and bearing the penny stamp, being signed by
members of the Committee of Management, and countersigned by the secretary.

By order, J. HUNTER, Sec.

By order, J. HUNTER, Sec.

R. WILLIAM JONES, having the MANAGEMENT of some LEAD MINES is SCOTLAND, but whose time, after the 31st March next, will not be fully occupied, is desirous of OBTAINING the MANAGEMENT, or PERIODICAL INSPECTION, of OTHER LEAD MINES, either in the NORTH OF ENGLAND or IRELAND. Mr. Jones is 35 years of age, and has been engaged in lead mining for 30 years, having, previous to his present engagements (one of which he has held for nine years), assisted his fether in the management of some very extensive and productive lead mines in different parts of Great Britain. Testimonial of good character can be obtained from his present and former employers.—Address. Mr. William Jones, mining agent, Lamloch, Carsphairn, Ayr, N. B.

(APT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENG. LAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

NOTICE.—A LARGE VALUABLE MINING SETT TO BE SOLD.—Apply to Mr. Lidule, solicitor, Newport, Salop.

DURSER WANTED .- The COMMITTEE of TWO MINES. situated between Callington and Tavistock, are desirous of securing the SER. VICES of a GENTLEMAN in the ABOVE CAPACITY. He will have to keep the accounts of the mines, and attend to the pay. He should have some knowledge of mining, so as to be able to ascertain the correctness of the reports sent by the agents, and correspond fully with the committee on all points. Security will be required.—Apply, on or before the 21st inst., with testimonials, to "C. M. R.," care of Messrs. Boyston and Brown, stationers, Old Broad-street.—London, March 7, 1854.

DARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, a RESPECTABLE PERSON, who has from £1000 to £1200 at command, acquainted with mining, whose attention will be required, to JoIn the FREEHOLDER in WORKING COAL and IRONSTONE MINES on royalty, through which shafts are sunk, and other valuable measures known to exist, all within about 80 yards of the surface, which mineral are in great demand and saleable at the pitg mouth, situated in South Staffordshire Considerable profits may be realised. N.B. None but principals will be answered. Apply, "Box 66," Post-office, Birmingham.

PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, a PARTNER, in one of the bost aituated COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINES in NORTH WALES, to supply the place of the other partner, deceased. The amount required to be advanced immediately will not exceed £1000. The sett is extensive, and everything necessary for its entire working is already on the property, with the exception of machinery, for crushing, &c. The shaft is not more than a y mile from the shipping whart; and the most satisfactory reports of the produce will be given from the assay masters.—Address, "N. E.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.—PARTNERSHIP.—The PRINCIPAL in an extensive and increasing business in one of the Midland Counties is willing to ADMIT a PARTNER, who is either conversant or not with engineering, and can command a capital of between \$7000 and \$8000.—For further particulars, and to treat, apply personally to Mesers. Lewis, Wood, and Street, solicitors, 6, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, London.

TO COPPER SMELTERS AND MINE PROPRIETORS.—
A PERSON having a knowledge of COPPER SMELTING in all its branches, including ASSAYING, and also experienced in COPPER and LEAD MINING, is destrous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT in either of the above capacities. Can during the stimonials as to character and ability.—Letters addressed "Z. A.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, will meet with attention.

TO SMELTERS AND CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS. ivsis, and also the general routine of a counting-house, is desirous of filling a SI-TUATION as ASSISTANT-MANAGER or CHEMIST.—Address, stating salary, "T. R.," Fost-office, Mile End-road, London.

TO PRACTICAL ENGINEERS.—WANTED, a MANAGER of LARGE CHEMICAL WORKS. He will be expected to superintend the machinery (which is large and complicated), as well as to conduct the trading business of the factory. As a liberal salary will be given, none but candidates of scientific knowledge and enquiry need apply.—Address, "Zeta," care of Mr. Williams, No. 29, Moorgate-street, London.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, about 10 or 20 tons of CONTRACTORS' RAILS, from 20 lbs. to 10 bs. per yard, with chains and spikes to suit.—Farticulars to be sent to F. Foan, from merchant, 9, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannom-street, London.

WANTED,—A STRONG WATER-WHEEL, of WOOD or IEON, about 40 ft. diameter, and 4 ft. breast, with or without a crusher attached.—State terms for cash to Mr. Hambly, Silver Mines, Tipperary, Ireland.

EAD AND COPPER MINES.—Parties desirous of SEARCHING A for these MINERALS, in a locality where good veins are supposed to exist refrequested to address "R. R.." Post office, Shrewsbury.

FOR SALE,—From 150 to 200 tons of CALAMINE.—Parties wishing to purchase the whole, or any portion of the above, will communicate with Mr. Wm. Michell, jun., Holywell, Flintshire.

TO BE SOLD, THIRTY IRON WAGGONS, varying in capacity from 30 to 42 ewts., adapted to a railroad of 3 ft. 2½ in. gauge. The wheels being under the waggons can be altered to any other gauge.—Apply to Mr. W. P. Strauve, Swansea.

GREAT BRYN.—SEVENTY-FIVE SHARES FOR SALE, for £12 10s. the lot.—Apply, "G. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-st., London

WHEAL GILL SHARES.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY SHARES in WHEAL GILL, in One Lot.—Apply to "C. D.," Post-office, Liskeard.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS COPPER, TIN, AND NICKEL MINE.

—FORTY SHARES FOR SALE. This mine, in addition to excellent copper and tin lodes in course of working, has splendid branches of those most valuable minerals—nickel and cobalt, of which 3 tons were sold last month, and a further quantity of 5 tons is now ready for delivery to the contractor.—Apply to Mr. WILLIAM BAWDEN, 2, Bank Chambers, Lothbury.

CARNARVONSHIRE, NORTH WALES.—TO BE SOLD, on moderate terms, the LEASE of a profitable SLATE and SLAB QUARRY, situate about three miles from a sea-port.—Particulars may be known on application to Mr. William Thomas, builder, Tithebarn-street, Carnarvon.

TO BE LET, THE MINES AND MINERALS UNDER THE PREBENDAL, OR CHURCH LANDS, AT TIPTON, in the county of STAFFORD, containing about 28 acres, and 8½ acres.—For particulars, and to treat for the above mines and minerals, apply to Mr. Charles Gresley and Mr. Thomas Hodson, The Close, Lichfield.

BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—

BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—

SPECIAL NOTICE.—POSTPONEMENT OF MEETING.—Notice is bereby given, that the QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this company, which was to have been held on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 5, Barge-yard Chambers, at One o'clock, is POSTPONED to the following WEDNESDAY (the 22d) at the same place and hour, on account of the unavoidable absence of the chairman.

By order, PERRY F. NURSEY, Sec. and Purper.

Offices, 5, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklerabury, March 9, 1854.

(ROW HILL MINE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the adven-turers in this mine will be HELD at the offices, 58, Old Broad-street, London, on Tuesday, 14th March, at Twelve o'clock, when the accounts will be produced to 31st December last.—March 6, 1854.

MIZEN HEAD COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company, adjourned from the 29th ult., will be HELD on Monday, the 13th inst., at Two o'clock r.m., at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, in the City of London, pursuant to the report heretofore adepted and circulated amongst the shareholders, for the purpose of confirming the forfeiture of all shares upon which any call shall be then due and unpaid.

Offices, 158, Leadenhall-street, London, March 6, 1854.

COUTTH CORK MUNING COMPANY. Notice is beenly given that

SOUTH CORK MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that
a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be HELD
at the offices, 33, Great Winchester-street, on Saturday, the 18th day of March, 1854,
at half-past Twelve o'clock.

By order of the Board,
W. BATTYE, Secretary.

TICHELL'S MANUAL OF PRACTICAL ASSAYING, intended for the Use of Metallurgists, Captains of Mines, and Assayers in General. With Copious Tables. 8vo. Price £1 1s.

MULLER'S PHYSICS AND METEOROLOGY. 8vo. 18s.

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2d edition. 8vo. £1 2s.

CATALOGUE OF NEW BOOKS, GRATIS.

London: H. Ballière, publisher, 219, Regent-street; and 290, Broadway, New York.

GALLT-Y-FFRITH-RHEDYN LEAD MINING COMPANY,

ALLTY-FFRITH-RHEDYN LEAD MINING COMPANY,

Is formed for the purpo-sed working the celebrated Old Ffrith-Rhedyn Mines,
situate about three miles from Liantwst, in the county of Denbighshire, North Wales.

In 12,000 pid-up shares of £3 seach.—No further liability to be incurred.

The shares to be issued in certificate to bearer of five shares each; no deed to sign, nor
the shares to be issued in certificate to bearer of five shares each; no deed to sign, nor
need any person purchasing shares, sign the Cost-book until the first dividend meeting.

Bankuss—The London and County Banking Company, Lombard-street.

MAMAGES Property, dated 1st March, for 21 years, has been granted
to trustees. Parties who have subscribed, or are desirous of subscribing, for shares
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OLA SILVER-LEAD AND COP, ER MINING COMPANY,
COUNTY OF LIMERIA. G. Wield under lease for 40 years,
at 1-16th royalty.—To be conducted on the "Cost.-BOOK PRINCIPLE."

At 1-16th royalty.—To be conducted on the "Cost. BOOK PRINCIPLE."

JAMES BARING, Edg., London.
THOMAS CHANDLER, Esq., ship owner, London.
(To be chosen from the shareholders at the first general medijng.)
BANKERS—MOSSIS. Spooner, Attwood, and Co., London; the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, Limerick, Clonnel, &c.

ERGINERS—Mr. Richard Glanville, Bermondsey.wail, London.
BROKERS—J. T. Berkeley, Eq., Gresham Chambers, London; Messrs. Smyth and Du Bedat, College-green, Dublin.
OFFICES—CANNON HOUSE, QUEEN-STREET, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
This property is situated in the Country of Limerick, adjoining the railroad, a quarter

OFFICES—CANNON HOUSE, QUEEN-STREET, CANNON-STREET, LONDONThis property is situated in the County of Limerick, adjoining the railroad, a quarter of a mile from the Oola Railway Station, fifteen miles from Limerick, and four miles from the junction of the Deblin and Cork, and Waterford and Limerick Railways, and is one of those valuable setts which was abandoned in the famine year, 1847, for want of capital.

A shaft has been sunk upwards of 12 fms., east of which a level has been drivert a considerable distance, on a beautiful lode 12 ft. wide; on the south or foot wall is a rich branch of silver-lead ore, 6 in. wide, which yields, upon being assayed, 3½5 ozs. fine silver per ton, and 82½ per cent. of lead; and the remainder of the lode is a mass of mundic, thickly impregnated with copper. An extensive copper lode runs parallet to the north of the lead lode. There is a good supply of water for dressing, &c. The operations of the company will be conducted on the Cost-book Principle. The shares will be in certificate to bearer. Samples of ores from the property can be seen at the offices of the company, together with Mr. Mitchell's certificate of assay.

It is impossible, within the limits of an advertisement, to impart anything like a correct idea of the position and prospects of the mine, but an approximation thereto can be obtained by persuing the prospectus and reports, which may be had of the except the supplications for shares are to be made in the usual form.

Bandon Barytes and Copper Mining Company.

County of Cork, IRELAND.

Capital £21,000, in 21,000 parts, or chares, of £1 each, paid up.

To be worked on the "Cost-Book Peinciple."

To be worked on the "Cost-Book Principle."

JOSEPH UNDERWOOD, Esq. THOMAS WINKWORTH, Esq.
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WALTER CHARLES URQUHART, Esq., Now-square, Lincoln's Inn.
(With power to add to their number.)
SOLICHORS—Messers, Tucker and Tucker, 28, St. Swithin's-lane, City.
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In Ireland: The Provincial Bank of Ireland.
BROKERS—Messers. Crosley Brothers, 30, Cornhill.
MANASE—William Goodchap, Esq.
OFFICES.—WALBROOK HOUSE, WALBROOK. OFFICES, - WALBROOK HOUSE, WALBROOK.

BROKERS—Mesers. Crosley Brothers, 30, Cornhill.

MANADE—William Goodchap, Eq.

OFFICES,—WALBROOK HOUSE, WALBROOK.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of working the highly valuable and well-known Derrecenlemane sulphate of barytes and copper mine.

The mine is situated in the parish of Kilcoc, in the county of Cork, and is held under a lease dated 5th December, 1853, for 31 years, direct from the proprietor, the Right Hon. the Earl of Bandon, at a royalty of 1-16th. The sett extende over an area of nearly 1000 acres, in which have been discovered a large main lode of sulphate of barytes, and six rich copper lodes.

About two years ago, the Earl of Bandon granted permission to a practical mining captain to work the mine. He accordingly opened the sulphate of barytes lode, and, with the assistance of six men, he has from that time to the present continued his operations with great success. The ores have been sold in a crude state, and without preparation, and have realised a net tyrofit of 40 per cent.

The demand for this material is rapidly increasing, and far exceeds the present mapply; indeed, contracts may be obtained for any quantity. It is intended to erect machinery on the mine for crushing and diressing the ores, thereby greatly enhancing its value, and creating considerable additional profits therefrom. There is an ample supply of water at command for all operations.

One of the copper lodes has also been opened; and, although the workings were confined to within a short distance of the surface, about 30 tons of good ore were raised and sold at a high price.

Before introducing the mine of the profit of the public, it was considered advisable that a depution of the distance they might, from personal observation, be able to receiving possession, and although reviews personal inspection, but help reports, both for the purpose of receiving possession, and the prospects of the adventure. A deputation of the committee accordingly perty, formal possession of which was then delivered to them b

The ore has been assayed, and the following is the result :-

The ore has been assayed, and the following is the result:—
Chemical Works, Regent-street, Mile End, London, Jan. 14.—Sin: In accordance with your request, I have submitted the specimen of native sulphate of baryta to chemical examination, and find it as nearly pure as possible, as you will perceive by the printed certificate which accompanies this. Such being the case, it may be thrown into a marketable condition (i. c. an impalpable powder) at a much lower cost than is usual with these baryta stones.

Joseph Thompson, Eq.

Mark. Number. Quality.

Quality.

Side per cent, sulphate of baryta.

Quality.
29-9 per cent. sulphate of baryts.
00-1 , per oxide of iron.

The reports of the deputation, and these from which the following are extracts, as also copies of the cost-sheet for the past few months, to verify the above statements, may be seen at the company's offices.

Application for shares to be made to the brokers of the company, Messrs. Crossley Brothers, 30, Cornhill.

REPORTS.

a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be HELD at the offices, 35, Great Winchester-street, on Saturday, the 18th day of March, 1854, at half-past Twelve o'clock.

By order of the Board.

E NEW GRANADA COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the company will be the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the company will be HELD on Friday, the 17th inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, at the London Tavern, Bishopagate street, for the purpose of considering the Accounts, Balance sheet, and Reports of the Directors and Auditors, for the past year; for the election of two directors, in the room of Charles Johnston, Eq., and George Copeland Capper, the members for re-election at the same meeting; for the election of auditors; and for the mester for re-election at the same meeting; for the election of auditors; and for the transacted at ordinary meetings of the said company.

By order of the Board, GEORGE E. SREFFET Sec.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1854, No. 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.

MICHELL'S MANUAL OF PRACTICAL ASSAYING, intended the Eleventh Volume of the Library of Illustrated Standard Scientific Works.

MULLER'S PHYSICS AND METEOROLOGY. 8vo. 18s.

MULLER'S PHYSICS AND METEOROLOGY. 8vo. 18s.

Broad of Application of Artists. 8vo., with a 4to. Atlas of 28 plates. Plain, FAU'S ANATOMY FOR ARTISTS. 8vo., with a 4to. Atlas of 28 plates. Plain, FAU'S ANATOMY FOR ARTISTS. 8vo., with a 4to. Atlas of 28 plates. Plain, FAU'S ANATOMY FOR ARTISTS. 8vo., with a 4to. Atlas of 28 plates. Plain, FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

GENTLEMES,—I request you to allot me shares in the above mine, and I hereby undertake to scept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the sum of £1 per share when required so to do, and hereby agree to abide by the Rules and Regulations of the company.

ore na the reason and rechamenance or e	
Reference	Profession
Date	Address

A NTWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY COMPANY.—
SIXTH CALL OF ONE POUND (making £9 paid up).—The Board of Directors of this company beg to inform the shareholders that a CALL of TWENTY-FIVE FRANCS, or ONE POUND, per share has been decided upon, which will be PAYABLE on the 24th day of March next. The payments can be made in London, at the bank of Messrs. Masterman and Co., \$5 Nicholas-lane; in Brussel, at the bank of Messrs. Matthieu and Son; in Paris, at the bank of Messrs. Martineau, 18, Bue de Privence; and in Rotterdam, at the bank of Messrs. Excelhicle and Son. It is necessary that the certificates held by such shareholders as may be desirous of paying to the London bankers of the company be produced at the offices, 16, Camonstreet, City, five clear days before the date of payment. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. By order of the Board, RIXON AND SON, Solicitors to the Company.

11, King William-street, London, Feb. 21, 1854.

11, King William-street, London, Feb. 21, 1854.

A NTWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY COMPANY.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—Notice is hereby given, that INTEREST, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT, per annum for the half-year ending March 31, 1851, will be RECEIVABLE on and after the 4th of April next, on the amount paid up (£9) on the shares in this company. The certificates must be left at the offices of the company, 16, Cannon-street, City, seven clear days previous to the delivery of the interest warrants.

The amount of interest payable on the respective certificates is as follows:—

On a certificate of 5 shares.

On a certificate of 5 shares.

Ditto 10 ditto 11 11 10

Ditto 20 ditto 23 8 8

Shareholders who have paid up the whole amount, are entitled to interest at the above rate (£5 per cent. per annum) upon £10 shares.

By order of the Board, RIXON AND SON, Solicitors of the Company.

11, King William-street, City, Feb. 21, 1834.

A NTWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY.—NOTICE
OF FORFEITURE.—The first section of the railway from Antwerp to Oudenbesch, comprising two-thirds of the main line, being so far completed as to open for traffic in May next, the Directors hereby give notice to those shareholders whose CALLS are in ARREAR, that the necessary measures will be forthwith taken to FORFEIT such SHARES, in the manner prescribed by the statutes of the company, as granted by the Dutch and Belgian Governments.

The works of the remaining sections are far advanced, and nearly the whole of the rails and rolling stock, and other materials, purchased and delivered, so that the opening of the entire line may be confidently expected in the course of the ensuing antumn.

By order, RINON AND SONS,
II, King William-street, City, March 10, 1854.

CORNWALL BALLWAY EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL

CORNWALL RAILWAY.—EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, March 3, 1834.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Eq., M.P., in the chair.

The secretary having read the advertisement convening the meeting, the chairman and directors explained the object of the meeting, and the reasons which induced them to issue the circular, dated the 13th of February, 1854, and such circular having been fully considered,

to issue the circular, dated the 13th of February, 1834, and such circular having been fully considered.

It was resolved:—

That this meeting is of opinion that the plan proposed in the said circular of the 13th of February, 1834, to apply to Parliament in the present session for a bill for sutherising, with the consent, and at the option of each proprietor, the division upon certain terms of each of his shares into two shares, and for making provision with respect to the surrendered and forfeited shares of the company, will be highly beneficial to the interests of the undertaking, and do authorise the directors to make such application to Parliament as will enable them to carry it into effect.

A rough draft of the proposed bill to Parliament having been submitted to the meeting, It was resolved,—That this meeting approves of the outline of the bill now laid before it, and authorises the directors to proceed therewith, and tomake such alterations as Parliament may consider necessary.

(Signed) MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Chairman, Chairma

CORNWALL RAILWAY.—Proceedings at the ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY MEETING, 3rd day of March, 1834.

The report of the directors, and the accounts for the half-year ending 31st December last, having been read,
The following resolutions were passed:—

The following resolutions were passed: —

That the report of the directors and the accounts now presented be received and

That the report of the directors and the forfeiture of the 5267 shares of £20 each,
That the declaration of forfeiture and the forfeiture of the 5267 shares of £20 each,
numbered and set forth in the resolution passed by the directors on the 23d December
last, and declared forfeited by the resolution passed on the 25th February Last, be and
are hereby confirmed, and this meeting doth hereby order and direct such shares to
be sold or other was disposed of, in such manner and upon such terms as to the directors may seem fit.

That this meeting hereby approves of and consents to the purchase from the South
Passon Railway Company of those portions of the Devanport branch authorised by the

ors may seem fit.

That this meeting hereby approves of and consents to the purchase from the South
levon Railway Company of those portions of the Devengort branch authorised by the
ornwall Amendment Act, 10 and 11 Victoria, cap. 72, to be constructed by this comany or the South Devon Company, which branch commences at the Tavistock-road,
the parish of Stoke Damzel, and terminates at the south side of Stonehouse Mills
reek, and which portions of such branch before mentioned have been constructed by in the parish of Stoke Damarel, and terminates at the south have been constructed by Creek, and which portions of such branch before mentioned have been constructed by the South Devon Railway, and will obtain a continuous line to the Flymouth station of the South Devon Railway, and will be enabled, under mutual arrangements between the two companies, to use the said station as and for the terminal station of this company; and this meeting authorises the directors to take all necessary measures to complete the purchase and transfer of the said branch.

That Mr. Michael William, M.P., Mr. Robert Were Fox, and Mr. John Vivian, who retire by rotation from the direction, be re-elected directors of this company.

That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Mr. George Jones, for his past cervices as auditor.

ices as auditor.

That Mr. R. B. Broad, be elected as auditor of this company.

(Signed) MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Chair

OUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINING COMPANY.—

Resolutions passed at a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the London Tavern, Bishopegate-street, on Friday, the 10th of March, 1354.

C. LOCOCK WEBB, Esq., in the chair.

Resolved:— C. LOCOCK WEBB, Esq., in the chair.

Resolved:— C. LOCOCK WEBB, Esq., in the chair.

That the report of the Committee of Management, as read, be adopted and confirmed, and that the same be printed for the use of the shareholders.

That the meeting approve the steps taken by the committee for the vigorous prosecution of the works, and the committee be rereby empowered to take all such measures as they may deem fit in furtherance thereof; and that the committee be hereby farther specially empowered to make all such financial arrangements as in their absolute discretion they may deem necessary or expedient, and for that purpose to raise monies, either on the security, or by the sale (on such terms as the said committee may deem fit), of the whole or any part of the unissued shares of the company, or otherwise, as the committee in their absolute discretion may think advisable; but that no shares he sold by the directors at less than par, until notice be given by advertisement, offering the same to shareholders whose names shall for the time being be inscribed in the cost-book.

That the appointment of Mr. Robertson, on the terms mentioned in the report of the Committee of Management, be and is hereby confirmed.

That all necessary powers be given by the trustees of the company to Messrs. Roberting, Bassett, and Thompson (or to any two of them), as the committee may think advisable and expedient.

That the report of Messrs. Biegood, Fullerton, and Henry, in the matter of Mr. Armitage's claim, referred to them, be and is hereby approved and adventing the same to them, as the committee of Mr. Armitage's claim, referred to them, be and is hereby approved and adventing the same to shareholders.

visable and expedient.

That the report of Messrs. Birgood, Fullerton, and Henry, in the matter of Mr. Armitage's claim, referred to them, be and is hereby approved and adopted.

That this meeting approve the steps taken by Jos. Thompson, Esq., the chairman of the company, with respect to the proceedings against Mr. S. H. Armitage and others, and hereby authorise and require him to prosecute the suit on the part of the company.

ompany.

The meeting was then made SPECIAL, to confirm certain alterations and amendments in the cost-book, agreed to at a special general meeting, held on the 13th of ulty, 1853. Resolved:—

That this meeting confirm the amendments and alteration of the cost-book rules of argulations of the said company, agreed to at the special general meeting of the areholders, held on the 13th July, 1853.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman, for his able and imparal conduct in the chair.

NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of EIGHTPENCE per share, being at the of 3½ per cent. on the full paid-up capital of the company, will be PAID to the hareholders on or after Tuesday, the lith day of April next.

All scrip receipls must be lodged at the office for registration, in order to entitle the proprietors thereof to receive the dividend.

Notice of the dividend and copies of the accounts and report will be sent to the registered shareholders.

6, Queen-street-place, Thames-street, London, March 7, 1854.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Fatent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages the Mining Journel, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBITAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs' Registry, 156, Strand.

NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY SHARES IN THE CROW HILL SILVER-LEAD MINE, IN THE COUNTY OF CLARE, IRELAND.

R. C. WAETON is directed by the Committee of Management, pursuant to the regulations of the company, to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Wednesday, 15th March, at Twelve, in 19 Lots, NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY FORFEITED SHARES in the CROW HILL SILVER-LEAD MINE, in the county of Clare, and parish of Cloney. The prospects are rapidly improving, and the workings are inexpensive. The shares will be sold free of calls.—Farticulars may be had at the Mart; of Mr. Robert Smith, secretary, 23, Bucklersbury; and at the offices of Mr. C. Warton, 38, Threadnecdle-street.

ONE THOUSAND SHARES IN WHEAL FORTUNE, AT SOUTH TAWTON,
IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

At the pursuant to the regulations of the company, to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Wednesday, the 15th March, at Twelve, in Lots, ONE THOUSAND FOR FEITED SHARES in the WHEAL FORTUNE COPPER, LEAD, AND TIN MINES, in the parish of South Tawton, in the county of Devon. El per share have en paid.—Particulars may be had at the Mart; at the offices of the company, I, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street; and of Mr. C. Warton, 38, Threadneedle-street.

DESIRABLE SPECULATION OR INVESTMENT IN THE VERY PROMISING TIN MINE KNOWN AS EAST WHEAL REETH.

TIN MINE KNOWN AS EAST WHEAL REETH.

ACCTION, at the Offices of the Company, No. 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishops, gate-astreet, on Thursday, the 16th March, 1854, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, in Lots, by order of the Committee of Management, without reservation, TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR (1000th) PARTS, or SHARES, in the EAST WHEAL REETH TIN MINE, situate in the parish of Uny Lelant, Cornwall, adjoining the celebrated Wheal Reeth, which has returned many thousands of pounds in dividends. The sum of £4 8s, has been paid upon each share, and by the application of a little further capital, no doubt can be entertained of an early return, and a prospect of permanent dividends, as the fine quality of the tin ore at surface gives strong evidence of the rich character of the lodes.—Particulars may be obtained at the offices of the company; and of the auctioneers, I, Union-court, Old Broad-street.

IVALUABLE MINE MATERIALS.

TALUABLE MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Tue-day, the 21st March inst., at Eleven o'clock A.M., at the CONSOLIDATED MINES, Gwennap, Cornwall, the following very valuable MATERIALS:—viz., ONE 63 in. cylinder ENGINE, complete, 3 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 7½ ft. in shaft, with three boilers, steam and leed pipes.

Shears, and cathead capstan.
250 fms. 14 in. capstan-rope.
1 58 in. cylinder, with bottom.
1 70 in. cylinder, with bottom.
1 65 in. piston.

Several brass and iron plunger-poles, from 10 in. to 18 in. diam.
1 steam whim cage.
1 20 in. cylinder, cover, and bottom.
50 9 ft. 14 in. pumps.
60 9 ft. 15 ip. pumps. JANE, complete, 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder, team and feed pipes.

Several pairs of 6 and 7 in. faggotted rodplates.

6 pieces 13½ in. memel rods.

Several pairs of faggotted caps.

Several wrought-iron pine.

2 balance-bobs. cast-iron, with boxes.

2 wood balance-bobs.

Several matching-pieces, 12 in., 13 in., and 14 in. bores.

Several fathoms of iron sir-pipes.

Smiths' tools, bellows, and anvils.

Several tons of wrought and cast-iron, and a great many tons of old boilers.

Several water-wheels, from 18 ft. to 49 ft. diameter.

Several wood cisterns.

Several pairs of pump yokes.

And aundry other articles.

21 9 ft. 12 in. pumps.
3 9 ft. 10 in. pumps.
5 9 ft. 10 in. working-barrels.
2 9 ft. 9 in. working-barrels.
1 17 in. H-piece.

THE GWYDIR SLATE AND SLAB WORKS, NEAR FFESTINIOG, NORTH WALES.

MR. LEIFCHILD is instructed by the Proprietors to OFFER/ for PUBLIC SALE, at Garraway's, on Wednesday, March 29, at Twelve for One, the above well-known, important, and highly-valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, which offers a finer and more certain investment for capital than many others in the principality. The quarry is advantageously situate, by the side of the excellent road from Ffestining to Llanrwat, in the parish of Dobwyddellan, in the county of Carnarvon, and the workings commence on the level of the road, in the south-castern face of the mountain, into which they extend in a north-westerly direction, the veni increasing rapidly in height and width as it advances. The space at present wrought out is about 130 ft. long by 37 ft. wide, and the height of the metal from the road is 82 ft. The depth "from grass" is inconsiderable. The slate, which is bluish gray, and of undoubted first-rate quality, lies well for working, as the joints (which are of great length) are at right angles with the cleavage planes. The buildings are all new, and are most substantially built; there is a large manufactory, containing It aswing and planing tables, with tramways from the quarry to the tables and to the dressing-sheds and bank, the whole being worked by a powerful water-wheel, 36 ft. in diameter, with 3 ft. 6 in. breast, for which the supply of water is ample and constant. The slate rock has been traced continuously beyond the limits of this quarry, and the best test of the quality of the slates and slabs is the fact that they are readily solid as fast as they are manufactured, at the best Bangor prices. The whole concern is in first-rate working order, and there is immediate capability for making 50 tons per week, with a monthly increase of 10 or 15 tons more. The slates, when made, are carted to irefrive Quarry, at a cost of 3s. 6d. per ton, which will be much lessened by the construction of one or two lines of railway, which are now before Parliamment. The qua THE GWYDIR SLATE AND SLAB WORKS, NEAR FFESTINIOG, NORTH WALES.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—FORGE, ROLLING, AND SLITTING MILL, BRADLEY, NEAR BILSTON, WITH POSSESSION IN JUNE NEXT.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—FORGE, ROLLING, AND SLITTING MILL, AT BRADLEY, NEAR BILSTON, WITH POSSESSION IN JUNE NEXT. (In Miller) MILL, AT BRADLEY, NEAR BILSTON, WITH POSSESSION IN JUNE NEXT. (In Miller) MILL, AT BESSRS. E. AND C. ROBINS, WILL SELL, BY AUGTION, at the swan Hotel, in Wolverhampton, on Wednesday, the 29th day of March 1851, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, all those commodious and valuable WORKS, althate at Bradley, near Bilston, in the county of Stafford, now in the cocupation of Mescars, G. B. Therneycrott and Go., consisting of an excellent FORGE and MILL, the former worked by a steam-engine of nearly 59-horse power, and the latter by one of 80, horse power, with CONVENIENT OFFICES, WAILEHOUSES, and STABLING, and TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, suitable for the residence of managers. The forge has a single camring with one hammer, but the engine is capable of working two hammers at the same time; and the mill is suitable for slitting and rolling every description of manufactured and malleable iron. The entire works are constructed on the best principles, and are in perfect order and working condition, and may be entered upon on the 21th day of June next. The entire premises contain about 2% acres of freehold land, and about 1% acre of leasthold land, for a term originally granted for 99 years, but which will expire on the 20th day of July, 1869 (the reversion being vested in Sir F. E. Scott, Bart., and the Lady Emily Foley), forming the works bounded on the west by the Eirmingham Canal, on the north by a branch of the same canal, on the north by a branch of the same canal, on the north by a branch of the same canal, on the north by a branch of the same canal, on the north by a branch of the same canal, on the force of the property for the purpose of affording convenience for depositing spoil), together with the four cottages erected thereon. The mines under the last-mentioned piot of land will be reserved. Those under the remainder of the property, both freehold and leasehold, and under a small portion of th

MESSA. THOS. WINSTANLEY AND SONS, WILL SELLARY SONS AND SONS A the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and from the railway they have a sainty and oranon, by which they are supplied with coals, and other materials; and on the seas-shore, which is immediately in front of the property, are a harbour and quay, connected with the works by a transway, with an engine on the quay for loading and discharging resels. Vessels of about 200 tons may be brought up to the quay, at which that quantity of goods can be discharged and loaded in one day. The works are fitted up for the manufacture of sods ash, about 60 tons of which are produced weekly, and they are capable of great extension. The plant consists of SEVEN LEADEN VITRIOL CHAMBERS. A new chimney, 200 ft. high, built by Messrs. Holme, together with the necessary complement of furness and exporating pans. TWO STEAM-ENGINES, and TWO MILLS, WAREHOUSES, SHEDS, STABLES, COUNTING-HOUSE, and WORKMEN'S HOUSES; also two large and commodious COTTAGES, with a garden to each, for the manager, &c., and a powerful and never-failing stream of water passes through the works. All the buildings are of the most substantial kind, and the property is in complete working order. The place would be very suitable for iron shipbuilding, boiler making, or other purposes requiring extent of ground, and ready access and transit by soa and railway; in either of these ways the property is within 25 hours? reach of Liverpool. A purchaser will be liberally dealt with in regard to terms and time of payment, or two-thirds to three-fourths of the purchasemoney may remain at interest for a term of years, if desired, Applications to be made in Liverpool to Messrs. M. Steele and Son; Messrs. Thomas Winstanley and Sons; Messrs. Joseph Fry and Son, or to Mr. Holden, solicitor, 3, York-buildings, Dale-st. INING SHARES FOR SALE.—The undersigned is able to TRINGS, and TWO MILLS, WAREHOUSES, SHEDS, STABLES, COLNINGS, With a garden to each, for the manager, &c., and a powerful and never-failing atream of the successful and promising MINING INDERTAKINGS, and has FOR SALE the following SHARES:—20 Stoke Clima. West, £½, 20 Combmartin, 7s. 20 Tenault, 7s. 2

LLANELLY, CARMARTHENSHIRE.

VALUABLE COAL MINE IN FULL WORKING, with the PLANT, MACHINERY, OFFICES, and APPURTENANCES, estimated to produce a REVENUE OF BEAUTIME OF BEAUTIME

PER ANNUM.

MESSRS. TOPLIS AND SON have been instructed to SELL, BY ESSRS. TOPLIS AND SON have been instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, near the Bank of England, on well and the Austin Mart, near the Bank of England, on the Sell and the Austin Martin and the Austin Martin and the Austin August and is situate at CWM AMMAN, in the parish of Battwa, Carmathensho, on the south side of the Lianelly Railway, and is nearest of any importance to Port of Lianelly. It consists of ONE SEAM OF COAL, called the "TREGIONs comprising 320 acres, of which about 14 acres only have been worked, and the mainder is estimated to produce 707, 632 tons of coal, yielding a net annual profit & 4500 for 20 years. The mine is in excellent working condition, and possesses a necessary appliances for working the coal. The whole of the PLANT, MACHINEN, and APPURTENANCES, will be included in the purchase.

Adjoining this property are TWO OTHER COAL FIELDS (equally valuable), wis can only be worked by means of the present level, and may be secured at a small read Printed particulars, with maps, may be had of the overlooker of the work of the collinery; of Mr. Stephen Camp, solicitor, 34, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lag, at the Mart; and of Toplis and Son, 16, St. Paul's Church-yard.

R. JNO. MACKIE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday 16th of March, 1834, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Birds'-th'-ling in Hindley, in the country of Lancaster, subject to such conditions of sale as wall, then produced, TWO MESSUAGES or DWELLING HOUSES, COTTAGE, BAR SHIPPONS, STABLE, COACH HOUSE (with hay-lofts), and several CLOSSES, LANL, situate at Castle Hill, in Hindley, containing, with the sites of the building about 25 acres of the large Cheshire measure, and now occupied by Mr. John Grand others.

LAND, situate at Castle Hill, in Hindley, containing, with the short about 25 acres of the large Cheshire measure, and now occupied by Mr. Jo and others.

The estate is freshold of inheritance; it adjoins the turnpike-road, dist miles from Wigan, seven from Bolton, and about 400 yards from the Liverpeace. Railway, and within a mile of the Lailway Station, also within the liviation of the contemplated Southport and Manchester Railway, it is also yrailway or public road, &c. One of the adjoining estates has lately been sale, but is yet in the hands of the vendors. The situation is one of the most healthy, and convenient within many miles' distance: views may be taken the surrounding districts of Ashurst's and Billinge beacons, Rivington. Derbyshire, Cheshie, and Over Winwick, Newton, and St. Helen's, as far a mountains, on a fine clear day. The mines underneath are considered to Fremberton, and Wigan district mines, which are highly valuable for quality ness, and numerous also. The surface contains thick beds of good brick-dia and several closes are bounded by streams and springs of water, and good buf fronting public roads, well calculated for the supply of works requiring state power. Mr. John Grime, registrar of births, &c.—(who is resident on the will give every information he can respecting the same, if requested by sirous of purchasing, and will wait on any appointment by such persons a dence, to show a plan (by Mr. Whittle) of the estate and colliery working a mine gotten, also a copy of the borings to the next workable mine, also we ments of the opinions respecting the mines from gentlemen having viewed who have head the management, &c., of proving, letting, and and working it mines of most of the principal collieries lying in Ince, Hindley, Aspull, a other districts.

POR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a very valuable extensive COPPER MINE, situate in one of the richest mineral distrible county of Cornwall, held for a term of 21 years, at 1-18th dues. The mands gossan, which are abundant, have been severally assayed, and found impreguish gold and silver to an unusual extent.—For particulars, apply to T. S. E. 18, Adelaide Chambers, Gracechurch-street, City.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY, the SETT of the NORTH WHEAL BULLER, or GREAT SOUTH TOLIGUS MINE, situate near Ref. active to the steam-engine, materials, &c., in one lot.

Apply at the mine, to Capt. William Sincock, or Jno. Haye, Esq.; or to E. Yes, (Clayton-square, Liverpool.

RAST DELABOLE OR BEENEY SLATE QUARRY.—To En SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE WHOLE OR PART OF IT. The can be worked for slate over an extensive tract of land, being about two miles lead one mile wide, situated in the parish of 8t, Juliott, near Boscastle, Corneal, it has been opened in several places, and found to be very promising. Easily to worked, and on moderate terms. A quantity of slate of superior quality is now so in the spot.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. Stephen Nichols, or Mr. like Davey, the proprietors, Medrose, near Camelford, Cornwall.

LATE AND SLAB QUARRY.—In consequence ordinary demand for slate goods, the OWNER of a valuable of the best slate districts in the country of Merioneth, now working wishes to MEET with a COMPANY with a moderate capital to we royalty.—Apoly to David Howell, Esq., solicitor, Machynlleth, or MADercovies, North Wales.

Abercovies, North Wales.

OA L-FIELD AND LEAD MINE IN AYRSHIRE.—T0 ½

LET, ON LEASE the COAL in the Marquis of Ailsa's lands, in the parial of COYLTON, and five miles from Ayr. The extent of the field is above 40 acre, by whole of which is believed to contain several seams of coal similar to what is so being wrought in the adjoining estates of Sundrum and Drongan. Ironstone hasia been found in the lands. The line of railway from Ayr to Daimellington, now just course of formation, passes near the lands, and can be connected with then by branch, which will be entirely within Lord Ailsa's property.

Also, the LEAD in Lord Ailsa's lands, in the parish of KIRKMICHAEL, and wint two miles of the village of Dalrymple, near to which the Ayr and Daimellington Estay Company will, it is expected, have a station.

For futher information, application may be made to Messrs, Hunter, Bidr, att Cowan, W. S., Edinburgh; John Geddes, Esq., mining engineer, Edinburgh; Thomas Dykes, Castle Maybole, all of whom will show specimens of the lead over Feb. 8, 1851.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—A VEIN of this superior COAL, of the first quality, showing a face of 6 ft. thickness, has just been struck at the first, depth. The collicry is situate on one of the Estuaries of Milford Haves, it access to water-carriage from a wharf belonging to the same proprietor, and with one mile and a balf of one of the proposed stations on the South Wales Railway, in rapid formation between Haverfordwest and Neyland, the terminal point on ford Haven. Parties with competent capital to work the same may receive the information, and terms, on application to Mesars. John Harvey and Sons, Lagents, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.

RON AND COAL MINES IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE A RON AND COAL MINES IN NORTH STAFFORDS.

A Bill having been brought into Parliament to limit the liability of with respect to mines, and there being a probability that iron in particula coal, will continue in great demand, and even increase for years to com VERTISER, as a preliminary step, is induced to OFFER, to be VIG WORKED, on the most perfect system (the iron into bars, rods, sheets, 190 yards distant the North Suffordshire Bailway. The mines are worke mately to its boundary, which abuts upon one of the most rapidly increa in the kingdom, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. Its declivity from it the direction of both canal and rallway, and also of one of the tributary string the head of the Trent, contains valuable means (if rightly applied) missing drainage of, as well as raising and transit of both ore and ond, at lation of the iron. The estate is described by mineral engineers as comtaines, and some of them as the thickest and richest ores in the locality, by letter only (under the hand of principals, their solicitors, or agents—in-

RONSTONE.—TO BE LET, an EXTENSIVE FIELD of IRON.
STONE, within 4½ miles of the Port of Whitby, and connected by tramway with the Whitby Branch of the York and North Midland Railway. The field of stonemy prises three bands, amounting together to upward of 29 feet in thickness. Each the bands have been opened out, and the working may be commenced without only of capital. Parties desirous of accuring a command of ironstone will find this any portunity rarely to be met with.—Proposals in writing for leasing the mines may be addressed to Mr. H. S. WALKEE, Woodlands, near Whitby, Yorkshire.

PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND AET.
The public are informed, that this INSTITUTION will be OPENED on SATE-DAY, the 18th March. Hours of Exhibition—Morning, Eleven to Four; Events Seven to Ten. Saturdays, 2s. 6d.

MATHEMATICAL CLASSES AT THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, NOW IN OPERATION.—At the close of each Court VOLUNTARY EXAMINATION will TAKE PLACE for pupils who may desir a obtain Certificates of Proficiency. Fees, One Guines per month.

M. T. RICKARD, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST (Member & the Chemical Society of London, and Assayer of Copper and the Precision of the Chemical Society of London, and Assayer of Copper and the Precision of the Chemical Society of London, and Assayer of Copper and the Precision of the Chemical Society of Loydon, and Chemical Society of the Chemical Society of Copper and the Precision of Chemical Society of Chemical

A SSAYING AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Mr. NEWTON SAMUELSON (Certificated Pupil of the Royal College of Silver ore smelters, and manufacturing chemists, Millwall, London) legs to mists merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists, and others, that has ESTABLERID HIMSELF at LIVERPOOL as an ASSAYER and ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. Again of ores and minerals, analyses of goano and other manures, of soils, acids, and shies, accurately conducted on reasonable terms.

Laboratory, 3, Hackin's Hey, Dale-street.

A SSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSIT Conducted by John MITCHEMIST, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by John MITCHEMIS, E.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Innual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallural Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every metal facturing product. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentle

tending to proceed to the colonies.

All enquiries respecting scale of fces, &c., to be addressed as above.

OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTORY OF MINERS' UNDERGROUND HAT CAPS.—E. CORK, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, is stitiones prepared to execute UNLIMITED ORDERS for MINERS' UNDERGROUNHAT CAPS, which he is sending to all parts of the globe, adapted to every climb

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MODEL MODEL MMERS mar will be up to 30 tons a d

OVER LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH OVER LOCAL BOARD UF HEALTH PROVEMENT WORKS.

TRACT FOR THE COMPLETION OF DRAINAGE AND WATER-WORKS.

BOARD hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDIES from say sho may be willing to CONTRACT for COMPLETING the CONSTRUCTION ridul BRICK SEWERS, LYTHOUS TROUGHT REPORT OF TWO ENGINE BOILER HOUSES, a COULDY FIFES, BUILDING TWO ENGINE BOILER HOUSES, a COULDY FOND, a COVERED RESERVOIR, and a TAGE: SINKING PUMP WELLS, and OTHER WORKS.

In contact drawing, specification, and form of deed of contract, may be exampled on and after the 7th day of March next at the Old Town Hall, Dover, where opies of the quantities, and forms of tender, may be obtained on payment of Se.

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particulars will be given at the offices of T. W. Kammell, Esq., engineer at least 6, 'Trafalgar-square. London. Tenders must be sent in before the March 1624t. No tender will be entertained unless it be made upon the many statements. By order, THOMAS BAKER BASS, Town Cierk.

The construction of Durker Season at the College of Medicine the College of Me

ERDAN'S GOLD MACHINE, EXPERIMENT, AND REDUCTION COMPANY.—The operations hitherto carried on at the Windlagorks, and now suspended, owing to the want of accommodation, will be KINCED on a LARGER SCALE, as soon as machines can be creeted at the new to preparation, at LETTS WHARP, COMMERCIAL ROAD, SOUTH 60 OF WATERLOO BRIDGE, where every facility will be afforded for conduct-species and reducing gold ores. The new works will be under the superinduce of a competent manager. A laboratory will be attached, and there will be resident assistant constantly present during experiments.

In applications for experiments or reduction to be made at the office of the company of the company and carriage paid, will be received what from this date; and samples now lying at the City-road Works will be stret to the new premises without expense to the owners, on payment of the fees repriment.—17, Cornhill, March 6, 1851.

F. A. CATTY, Manager.

E CRUSHING.—CAUTION.—I bereby CAUTION all person GHIAU.—UAUTION.—I nereby CAUTION all person CTURING, USING, and SENDING, without special license from for the purpose of CRUSHING, PULVERIZING, and AMALGA, al and other substances, in which BALLS or SPHERES ARE USEL N WITH, OR MOVED BY, A REVOLVING PLATE OR PLATES been secured to me through, and in the name of, my agent, C. J rious modifications, by Her Majesty's Letters Patent for England dated June and December, 1852.—Signed, J. W. COCHRAN///

ERKES'S PATENTED MACHINERY FOR THE REDUCTION KES'S PATENTED MACHINERY FOR THE REDUCTION FORES, &c.—GOLD QUARTZ COMPANIES, MINING COMPANIES, and S, REQUIRING MACHINERY FOR WORKING AURIPEROUS AND ORES, are respectfully informed that the PATENTED MACHINERY, intermed the undersigned, will operate upon more quartz per day, and at a less cost, than any other machines hitherto made, and which he guarantees will by seede every description of revolving or stationary pans with one or more balls within them, but which are also included in his patent; and that no one else in here, a valid patent for such apparatus in this country; and NOTICE is Y GIVEN, that PROCEEDINGS WILL BE ADOPTED FORTHWITH TANY PAETY USING, or PURCHASING, SUCH MACHINES WITH-SLICENSE AND AUTHORITY; but if any party chooses to adopt such reans with balls for their operations, he will be happy to supply them at a cost ceeding £590 cach.

SAMUEL PERKES, Engineer and Patentee.

OLD MACHINERY.—ORDERS can NOW be RECEIVED to any extent for PERKES'S FATENTED CONICAL ORE PULVERISING, MINO, AND AMALGAMATING MACHINES; and also his PATENTED OLVING PANS AND BALLS, and whose machines have recently produced motertarordinary results, beyond everything hitherto obtained from the same point of ores by any other machines yet invented.—Particulars can be had and feates seen on application to S. Perkes, patentee, I, Walbrook, London.

OLD AND SILVER ORE REDUCTION WORKS, RANELAGH LD AND SILVER ORE REDUCTION WORKS, RANELAGH ROAD, THAMES HANK, PIMLICO (Temporary Offices, 9s, New Bondwhere all present applications are to be made)—G. BURSILL AND CO. invite prictors of mines to SEND to theme for REDUCTION, by their PATENT PRO AMPLES Of ORES that are assumed to be auriferous, and which should be with the properties of the properties, of the properties, when convenient, of more than 2 cwts. (carriage paid), after which they will ared to enter into contracts for more extensive operations, either at their shote, or by the erection of suitable machinery at the pit's mouth, and as most, provided that a sufficient supply of gold-bearing mineral may be real. A charge will be made for reduction, but the cree will not be subjected initiately, of which they preparation, to one and the same process; as far as may diest, they will be tested, qualitatively and quantitatively, for gold and other is in order that improved means may be applied for their reduction upon the site.

nts secured by G. Bursill and Co. embrace efficient and continuous mean g and amalgumating, in addition to a method of disintegrating, by which on is vastly facilitated; they also include improvements in washing, es consuming, and smetting, and have reference to an extensive field of metal erations in relation to gold, silver, copper, lead, antimony, and tin.

RSILLI'S PATENT AMALGAMATION MILLS.—Notice is insurely given, that the SEPARATOR, so called, or, properly speaking, the MMITOR, a drawing of which was shown at the Meeting of the Society of Morenther 23, 1853, and described by Mr. Charles Stanbury (for the first suble, as was erroneously supposed and stated), as about to be used by Mr. CONJUNCTION WITH his Patent Revolving Easin and Balls, is an OEMENT upon a PATENT granted to me by Her Most Gracious Majesty, Sietetia, for "Improvements in Operating upon Auriferous Quartz, Clay, and Increase, preparatory to, and in order to accomplish, the Separation of the dotter metals; also, in Machinery or Apparatus for affecting such improvements and the subject of the Separation of the Sering date the 12th day of February, 1853. And that all persons MAKING, NG, or USING my PATENT SEPARATORS, or AMALGAMATORS, with-Homes and authority from me, are LIABLE to a SUIT in Her Majesty's High (Obnery; but that I am willing to enter into CONTRACTS for the USE of ACHINES upon reasonable terms. Signed, G. H. BURSILL, OFORGAL-road, Barnsbury-park, Islington; and of the Reduction Works, Banelagh-road, Pimileo (Office, 98, New Bond-street).

E GOLD ORE MILL PERFECTED, BY W. L. TIZARD, ECHANICAL AND CONSTITUTE REGISTED. BY W. L. TIZARD to the following to the following to the following to the following the follo z. unportability, inefficiency, constant noise, little work, and self-destructions build be able to time, materials, and motive power, by either stamp anners, cones, or spheres in contact with flat or inclined surfaces, fractur builts by fire, water, and concussion, inevitable loss of mercury, amalgan are thrown off with the tailings at the periphery by centrifugal motion conference of the periphery by centrifugal motion conference in the periphery by centrifugal motion conference in the periphery by centrifugal motion of security against peculation, and costilines.—For description and price w. W. L. Tizard, at the manufactory, 34%, Adagste High-street, London.

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lemen in NDER-

Man Mr. W. L. Tizard, at the manufactory, 31%, Aldgate High-street, Londond AGGS'S PATENT STEAM STAMPS ARE IN FULL OPERATION, and are now ADOFTED by the following companies:— The Excited AND AGGS AND A

O IRONMASTERS.—STEAM HAMMERS, WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS in POWER, STRENGTH, and ECONOMY.—Mr. ISHAM for with STEAM HAMMERS, WITH GREAT DEPROVEMENTS in POWER, STRENGTH, and ECONOMY.—Mr. ISHAM For with STEAM HAMMERS and STAMFS of the most IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, for forging and hummering iron and other metals, driving piles, and mains and crushing gold quartz, metallic ores, and minerals of every description, the introduction of a principle which he has recently patented, no less than TITER CENTY of the STEAM now used is EAVED, while the blowstruck is very that great than in the engines now in use.

If FER CENT, of the STEAM now used is SAVED, while the blow struck is very a harder than in the engines now in use.

Lexibility of the engines of the engine

10 ALL INTERESTED IN STEAM POWER.—A WORKING MOBEL of BAGGS'S PATENT STEAM STAMPS and IMPROVED PORGE and will be up every day between One and Two, and Six and Seven r.m. These insertands with ease blocks of the hardest ore a cubic foot in size at the rate of ex. Mining Journal office, No. 26, Fleet-street, or Mr. F. J. Bramwell, engineer, J. S. New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, 17 TO STOCK—FOR SALE OF HIRE.

THOS. SPENCER, VULCAN IRONWORKS, WEST BROM-wich, Staffordshire, Manufacturer of Railway Wheels-and Axles, Scrap Tyres and Axles, All Kinds of Hammered Iron for Marine and other Ergines, Shaffs, and Heavy Ironwork.—Sole

CITIRLING'S PATENT IRON.—The TOUGHENED CAST-IRON
for GIRDERS, SHAFTINGS, ROLLS, PINIONS, RAILWAY WAGGON
WHEELS, ENGINE CYLINDERS, and for all purposes where a strong dense iron
is required, can be PROCURED of the following brands:—

DUNDYVAN.
FORTH COMPANY.
FORTH COMPANY.
RAILS OF (or surfaced with) PATENT HARDENED IRON, can be OBTAINED
of the following makes:—

PARKOATE.
DUNDYVAN.
BAGWALLS.
BIGHTAN.
BY direct application to the several works.
Full information as to manufacture, quality, and terms for use of patent right, will
be given by Mr. Charles May, 3, Great George-street, Westminster; and by Mr. W.
P. Marshall, 54, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Messes. THORNTON AND SONS, of BRADFORD STREET, BIRMINGHAM RECEIVE ORDERS for Mr. MORRIES STIRLING'S PATENT IRON, RAILS, &c.

PREPARED to ENTER into ARRANGEMENTS to ERECT their PATENT MACHINE for COMPRESSING PUDDLED BALLS, and DOUBLING the same in the ROLLS. By adopting this machine, bars may be produced to 6, 7, 8, or 9 inches wide, or wider if required, direct from the puddled ball. In York-shire and Stafford-shire, where those machines are adopted, broad bars are rolled suitable for piles, for large rails, boiler-plates, &c. Iron from the Dowlais Ironworks, and other extensive works in Wales, has been sent to Staffordshire to test the machine, and it proved to be the best modern invention ever used; requiring no ranaual labour, and the most tender iron is made into the broadest of bars. The operation of the machine greatly improves the quality of the iron. It is now working for thirty furnaces, and is capable of working for as many more.—Application to be made to Jeremiah Brown and Co., Kingswinford, near Dudley, Staffordshire.—Oct. 31.

have, for several years past, introduced into Ireland with complete success a modification of the FRENCH TURBINE WATER. WHEEL. They have errected these wheels on falls varying from 6 ft. to 100 ft., and with higher results than are given by the best vertical wheels. Reference can be given, if required, to places where those Turbines may be seen at work (several of them near Bellast); and the makers are ready to contract for the erection of similar wheels in any part of the United Kingdom.

INING .- Much MINING WEALTH remains UNEXPLORED

DATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL APETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mins Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes if from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmil, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE. — Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN. AFFIY FUSE.—Measrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN.
HALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUPACTURERS OF FUSE
of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to
the Royal Areanal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every pair of the globe.
Measrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED
ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upor
warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured classylege.

SAVE FUEL AND SUBDUE SMOKE.

Bridge-street Works, Northampton, Feb. 13, 1854.

Bridge-street Works, Northampton, Feb. 13, 1854.

Dran Sirs,—After about 16 months' trial of your Paterst Smorteless Funnace, I am happy to verify the report I gave of its manifest advantages in January, 1853. My boiler continues to generate steam in the most satisfactory manner, the action of the fire is perfectly uniform, the smoke nuisance is effectually prevented, and the saving of fuel atill averages 20 per cent. I have not incurred any expense whatever for repairs, and the peculiar simplicity of your invention, and cheapness of construction, beadless its other merits, I feel convinced will establish its universal use, both for land and marine purposes.

Mr. Lee Stevens.

Broad Plain Soap Works, Bristol, Jan. 28, 1854.

Sir.,—We have much pleasure in bearing our testimony to the efficiency of your patented plan for the prevention of amoke. The statements with regard to its success, which were made to us before we adopted it, have been fully confirmed by our own experience; and we are so well satisfied with its working, that we are about to apply it to another of our large farnaces.

THOMAS, FRIPP, AND THOMAS.

J. Lee Stevens, Eap., 60, King William-street, City, London.

Loather Manufactory, New Weston-street, Southwark, Feb. 3, 1854.

Dear Sir.,—The perfect action of your Paters Soureless Funnace gives us more thorough satisfaction than we first anticipated. It enables us to use tan, with a very light mixture of small coals, to much economical advantage; it effectually cuts off the smoke, saving us proportionably in the quantity (as well as in the price) of fuel; and our stoker informs us he can now get up ateam in twenty minutes, which took him three quarters of an hour to do before, and it is consequently a gain to us in every respect. We shall be happy to show your admirable invention, in working hours, to our neighbours, and to any friends of yours who present your card.

J. Lee Stevens, Esq., 1, Fish-street Hill, City. P. AND JAS. MARGETSON.

Champion's Finegar and Mustard Works, Old-street-road, London, Feb. 3, 1854.

Champion's Finegar and Mustard Works, Old-street-road, London, Feb. 3, 1854.

Dans Sin,—The patent furnace you have erected for us satisfactorily proves the ffficiency of your plan, and we think its simplicity and cheapness cannot fail of securing commercial preference. At your convenience, we shall be obliged by you giving us an estimate for one to be put up to our brewing copper.

J. Lee Stevens, Esq., 1, Fish-st. Hill, City. WIDOW CHAMPION AND CO.

is already sufficiently apparent to us. FRITH AND SMITH, Silk Finishers, &c. J. Lee Stevens, Eag.

Str.,—Your Patent Smokelless Oven Gratz, put up in my bakery last year by Mr. Thomas Powell, 49, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, gives me so much satisfaction that Ishall make a point of recommending it to the trade. My oven is heated quicker and more uniformly, of course, with less coals, than before, and the bread comes out all the cleaner for the smoke being prevented from sooting the oven, and turned into heating material instead of pouring out of the chimney.

J. Lee Stevens, Eag., 1, Fish-street Hill, City.

Ebrina Masufactory, 53, Broad-street, Ratcliffe, Feb. 7, 1834.

Sir.,—We are very happy to add our testimony to the many evidences in favour of your invention already published. As your Patent Smokelless Funker has been applied to a new boiler on our premises, we have no opportunity of contrasting the present with any previous consumption of fuel; but our stem is got up readily, and is most efficiently maintained by the use of small coals only; and the prevention of smoke is satisfactority effected beyond the possibility of complaint.

J. Lee Stevens, Eag.

Copies of Report to the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH through Dr. GAVIN

Shoke is satisfactority enected beyond the possibility of complaint.

J. Lee Stevens, Eag.

Copies of Report to the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH through Dr. GAVIN MILBOY, made by Mr. J. J. Stevens, Assoc. I.C.E., of the Darlington Works, Southwark, after inspection of the Patent Smokeless Furnaces on the premises of Mr. J. C. Freller, patent leather manufacturer; Messrs. Easton and Amos, engineers, Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill, and Salkeld, engineers, &c., may be obtained of the patentee; and copies of reports of Mr. Alexander Gordon, civil and marine engineer, and of Mr. Rott. Armstrong, C.E., author of the Rudimentary Treatise on Steam Boilers, &c., and of testimonials from about 30 London and provincial firms of eminence, to which now proofs in favour of the invention are added daily.

This system continues to be SUCCESSFULEY and ECONOMICALLY ADAPTED to LAND and MARINE BOILERS, COPPENS, PANS, STILLS, BAKERS' OVENS, &c. Information respecting LICENSES to MANUFACTURE or USE the PATENT, SMOKELESS FURNACES is also given by Mr. JOHN LEE STEVENS, the patentee, at the offices, I, Fish-street Hill, City, London, where references may be obtained to firms in London and elsewhere, on whose premises the invention is in daily operation.

GALVANIZED IRON ROOFS, AND WIRE STRAND FENCING.

R. HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING WORKS, No. 9½, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, the ORL-SINAL MANUFACTURER of the PATENT STRAND FENCING, formed of twisted wires, for parks, pleasure grounds, railways, inclosures, &c. Upwards of 600 miles have been flaced in this country, and it is admitted to be the most efficient fence in use. Price from 1s. 4d. to 3c. per yard, fixed, according to the kind of fence.

IRON HURDLES, GATES, & solid WIRE FENCING, manufactured at low prices, GALVANIZED GAME NETTING, very strong and neat, and NEVER REQUIRING PAINTING, 2ft. wide, and 2 in. mesh, 7d, 9½d., and 1s. 0½d., per yard.

GALVANIZED IBON GUTTERS, never want painting, 9d., 1s., & 1s. 4d. per yd. GALVANIZED BRON ROOFING, for farm buildings, mills, sheds, &c.

ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per square foot.

GALVANIZED SIGNAL CORD, formed as a twisted cord or rope, for mines, from 1st., per 160 yards.



TALUABLE INVENTIONS .- LICENCES for the USE and EX-

out no offensive exhalations.

3d. As by its density and compactness of form, it effects a large economy in stowage on ship board, and in depot on shore.

4th. Great economy in the first cost of the fuel, by the improved modes of manufacture under the Patents, and consequent economy in the first outlay for the requisite machinery and manufacturing plant.

Machinery for the complete manufacture of this fuel is constructed to produce from 1 to 50 tons per hour. These patents are applicable for the treatment of both peat and coal.—All applications for terms, &c., to be made to Gwynng and Co., Essex Wharf, Strand, London.

MANUFACTURED BY W. AND J. GALLOWAY, PATENT RIVET WORKS, I've attention of parties who employ Lifting Sacks, periority of those amnexed, over those

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—EXETER TO TRURO (WEST CHEAP TRAVELLING.—EXETER TO TRURO (WEST CORNWALL) FOR TWELVE SHILLINGS.—The "TIMES," new fast four-horse Coach, LEAVES the NEW LONDON INN, EXETER, every TIESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 7.30 a.m., ein Obehumpton, Launceston. Camelford, Wadebridge, and St. Colomb, reaching Truro at 7 r.m. The "TIMES" RETURNS from the RED LION HOTEL, TRURO, the ALTERNATE MORNINGS, at 7.30 a.m., reaching Exeter in time for the Mail Train for Bristol, Bath, and London. The "TIMES" MEETS EVERY DAY at Launceston the "EMERALD" coach, to and from the North of Devon and Tavistock. Places can be secured at Truro for Barnataple, Bideford, and Tavistock, by notice on previous journey. Parcels conveyed at cheap rates.

March 1, 1834.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS.

-ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 162, 164, and 165, FLEET STREET. BREAK-FAST, with joint, 1s. 6d. BEDS, 16s. 6d. per week. DINNERS from Twelve to Eight o'clock; joint and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURILE SOUP and VENISON DAILY. TABLE D'HOTE at Half-past One and Half-past Five, at Iwo Shillings each. A night porter in attendance.

A PROMOTED, by the habitual use of that most agreeable condiment, 1444
Applicable to every variety of dish; and sold by the principal dealers universally.

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Baileswidden (tin), 8t. Just 11 9 12 5 0 0 5 0—Jan. 5000 Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop M. 13s. 6d. 3 0 10 0 0 10 0—April 6000 Beidford United (copper), Tavistock 23 9 5 11 6 0 6 0—Feb. 5400 Black Craig (Bead) Kirkendheinschafter 3 9 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1853. 4000 East Wheal Arthur 1853. 2048 East Wheal Bedford, ' 1853. 2048 East Wheal George, Wa	Tavistock 24 2	22000 South of Scotland
124 Bowweddin and Wheal Castle	1853. 512 East Wheal Leisure, Po 4000 East Wheal Russell, To 1851. 5500 East Wheal Vor (tin) 564 Ecton Mountain, Derb	rran 16 10 vvistock £3 3 6 5 £1 4 ½ vahire 10 125a	280 Spearne Moor (copper), 8t. Just 14 6144 St. Austell Consols
5000 Callington (lead, copper), Callington 71. 17s. 2)4 1 8 0 0 4 0—Sept. 1000 Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan 15 88 225 10 0 2 0 0—Nov., 256 Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall 75 22 24 256 Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne 20 140 140 145 47 0 0 4 0 0—Feb.,	1853. 536 Ecton Mountain (lead, 1280 Esgair Llee, Llanfihang 5000 Fat-work & Wh. Virtus	copper) . 5 5 el-y-Croy 7 15 , St. Col. £1 2 %	512 St. Michael Penkevil (tin)
1000 Bryntail, Lianidloes, Montgomeryshire 7 5 0 5 0 0 5 0 5	1853. 12000 Gallt-Ffrith-Rhedyn (1 1854. 5000 Garreg (lead), Flint 1853. 2048 Geifron (copper) Wales	ead) 3 3 £2 6 ½	4944 Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock 385 38 6400 Tees Side (lead), Cumberland 136 13 1000 Tekenbury Con. (cop.), St. Ives 33 4
179 Dolcouth (copper, tin), Camborne. 257 4 100 873 4 0 3 0 0—Feb., 2800 Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock. 11. 9e. 24 0 6 6 0 1 6—April. 300 East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire 28 925 4 0 0 2 0 0—Jan., 128 East Pool (tin, copper), Fool, Illogan 21 205 235 10 0 2 10 0—Feb.,	1854. 12000 Gorn (lead), Llanidloes 1853. 243 Grambler & St. Aubyn 1853. 900 Great Beam (tin), St.	125 ½ 30 30 Austell 20 24	1024 Trebarvah, Perranuthanoe 336 4 4096 Treburget United (lead) St. Teath £1 19 14 600 Tregardock (lead), St. Teath 636 13
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Fool, Illogan 24 ½ 205 235 10 0 2 10 0—Feb., 94 East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan 125 60 810 0 0 — — 128 East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn 50 140 2245 0 0 10 0 0—Marcl 1024 East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper) 5% 12½ 0 5 0 0 5 0—Feb.,	4000 Great Cowarch, Merio 30000 Great Crinnis (copper) 1854. 30000 Great Hewas United	neth 38 44 1 2 134	10000 Trelogan, St. Colomb Minor 1 1 5000 Treloweth (copper), St. Erth £1 19 1 8900 Trenault (lime, copper) 1
200 Eyain Mining Company, Derbyshire. 36 15 1 13 4 0 10 0—Dec. 494 Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath. 40 30 399 13 0 1 10 0—Aug. 14 Foxdale, Isle of Man. 1204 4000 6138 11 5 15 0 0 0—Dec.	1853. 10000 Gt. Tregune Consols, A 1850. 10000 Great Treveddoe, War 1024 Great Wheal Alfred, P 1853. 5120 Great Wheal Baddern	hillack 284 32½ 31½32½ (tin) 24 1½	10000 Trevalga (slate), Boscastle 1 1 2048 Trevelyan (tin, copper) 5 2500 Trevenen (tin), Wendron 51 23 1 24
2010 10 10 23 25 0 80 0 50 December 2010 10 10 10 23 25 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	1853. 1850. 1852. 1852. 1852. 1852. 1852. 1852. 1852. 1852. 1853. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1855. 1856. 1856. 1857. 1857. 1858. 1859.	likhamp 25 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1
3750 Great Folgooth (im), St. Austell 336 13 14 15 5 0 10 0 0 4 3 - Oct., 119 Great Work (im), Germee 100 155 166 110 0 5 0 - Nov., 1021 Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard 55 57 2 5 0 0 7 8 - Dec.,	1852. 5000 Haytor Consols (tin, c 1853. 1800 Hennock (silver-lead) 1853. 5000 Holne Moor (tin), Asl	, Castoric 1 od 1 % % opper) 4 14 14 14 14 15 .	10000 Vyvyan Consols (tin, copper) 5000 Ulpha United Mines, Cumberl. 3000 Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion 1 12 20000 Vale of Towy (lead)
1024 Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard 8\(\)	1854. 5000 Hope Valley (lead)	nil. 13/ reague8s. 2d 3 scale £4 2 2½ 1 1½	2000 West Aberffwyd, Cardiganson
Kenmare and West of Ireland 1 1 1 1 6 16 0 16 0 16 -Sept.	1853. 3390 Kilbricken (silver-lead 1698 Lamherooe Wheal Ma 1853. 1024 La Min (copper), Gwi 252 Lanarth Con. (cop.), (1), Clare . 4/2 1/2 ria (cop.) 18 3 lear 4 4/2 iwennap . 4 4	2860 West Crinnis, St. Austeil 25, 26 West Damsel (cop.), Gwennap £10 719 1024 West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancreet £4 13 7 6400 West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)£5 0 8 8 2048 West Goginan, Cardiganshire 44 8
5000 Lewis (tin, copper), 8t. 2rth 3l. 8s. 2% 0 2 0 0 2 0—Aug. 160 Levant (copper, tin), 8t. Just 2½ 97½ 1035 0 0 2 0 0—April 400 Lisburge (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales 184 212½ 126 50 5 0 5 0 5 0	1851. 6000 Langford and Baring 1024 Leeds and St. Aubyn (12000 Leeds Town (tin, cop. 256 Lelant Consols (tin), U	tin, cop.) 33 6 , Crowan 23 1½ ny Lelant 65½ 20	2018 West Goginan, Cardiganshue \$250'0 West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey 1 \$200 West Seton (copper), Camborne 77 275 120 West Trethellan, Gwennap 17 11
5000 Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset 3½ 2½ 0 10 0 0 10 0—May, 5000 Merilyn (lead), Fint 2½ 1 5 1 11 0 0 2 6—June, 0000 Merilyn (lead), Fint 2½ 1 5 111 0 0 2 6—June,	1853. 4000 Loveden United (lead), 1853. 20000 Ludgvan Lease (tin), 1854. 1024 Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Me 246 Mengearne and Tregui	Cardigan % % % % % % st. Ives %	5000 West Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle £4 8 27 6000 West Wh. Buller (tin), St. Just 1 15 512 West Wheal Frances, Illogan 18 77 4000 West Wheal Russell, Calstock 15
Solution	1853. 256 Messer, near Bodmin. 1854. 4096 Middleton (lead), Snai 1854. 1024 Mill Pool (tin, cop.), 1853. 6134 Mineral Court (tin), 8	libeach 48 110 St. Hilary 5 6 6 t. Austell 16 16 6	500 West Wheat Towan (cop., tin.) 32½ 3 1000 Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan 6 3072 Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just 1½ 1½ 240 Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just 6½ 1½
6800 North Wheal Basset (copper, tm), Illogan nii. 8 2 16 0 0 5 0 - Jain, 6400 Far Consols (copper), St. Blazey 1½ 9 23 6 0 0 10 0 - Jule, 560 Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire 7½ 15 1 0 0 - Jule, 150 Perran St. George (cop., tm), Ferranzabuloe 216 32½ 1 13 0 0 10 0 - June, 200 Phenix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne 30 750 240 0 0 10 0 0 - Dec.	1854. 7500 Mixon Great Cons. (c 10000 Molland (cop.), South 1853. 1024 Mount Tiack (tin, cop 1851. 5000 Nanteos and Penrhiw.	p.), Leek 14 14 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 17 18	539 Wheal Carper (tin), St. Just
1000 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes 15 13 13 15 15 16 17 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	1852. 1924 North Abram (copper) 1852. 1852. 1900 North Britain Burra 1854. 1904 North Buller (copper)	Rhayader3/, 4s 16 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	512 Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn 11 23 4096 Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock 3 1½ 1024 Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap 5 4½ 1092 Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme 3½ 4
Rix Hill (till), Tavisioes.	1853. 6000 North Damsel (cop.), 6 1852. 1024 North Ding Dong (tin 1854. 2000 North Downs (copper 1854. 2500 North Frances (cop.),	Wennap	1070 Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron 10 18 8 7 764 Wheal Franco, near Tavistock 17 1/6 14 30000 Wheal Friendship, St. Hilary 1 14 6000 Wheal George, St. Columb 1 1
236 South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer. 2 \(\)	1853. 2000 North Levant (tin, cop b, 1854. 21000 North Staffordshire C 1853. 2000 North Tamar (silver-l 1852. 10000 North Towy and Cyst	nsols 1 1 1 = ead, cop.) 1 6s 1 .	6000 Wheal Greaville, Camborne 3\6 2\6 10000 Wheal Guskus (in, copper) 11\6 1\6
34 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives 80 125 883 0 8 0 — Feb., 1000 Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper) 10% 12% 12 10 — — — 9800 Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston 4½ 1½ 41 11 2 0 0 — Feb., 6000 Theroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan 7 4½ 3½ 4½ 6 15 6 0 10 6 Feb.,	1854. 1200 N.W. Buller, or Gt. So 1024 North Wh. Robert, Wa 1853. 1060 North Wheal Trelawn 12000 N.Wh. Unity (cop., ti	Rhayader31, 44	## 5400 West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.) 26 0 8. 8 2048 West Gogiann, Cardiganshire 44 8 250'0 West Far Con. (cop.), St. Blazey 1 200 West Seton (copper), Camboner 77 275 120 West Seton (copper), Camboner 77 275 120 West Trethellan, Gwennap 12 1 50'00 West Wheal Alired (cop.), Hayle £4 8 24 60'00 West Wh. Buller (tin), St. Just 1 15 512 West Wheal Russell, Calstock 135 25 60'00 West Wheal Russell, Calstock 135 25 60'00 West Wheal Russell, Calstock 135 25 60'00 West Wheal Towan (cop., tin.) 232, 25 60'00 West Wheal Towan (st.) 34 60'00 West Wheal Towan (cop., tin.) 25 60'00 West Wheal Towan (cop., tin.) 25 60'00 Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear £1 12 4 60'00 Wheal Carpenter (cop.), Tavistock 3 15 60'00 Wheal Carpenter (cop.), Tavistock 3 15 60'00 Wheal Carpenter (cop.), Tavistock 3 15 60'00 Wheal Fanco, near Tavistock 17 6 60'00 Wheal Fanco, near Tavistock 17 6 60'00 Wheal Friendship, St. Hilary 1 14 60'00 Wheal Grenville, Camborne 36 2 60'00 Wheal Grenville, Camborne 36 2 60'00 Wheal Grenville, Camborne 36 2 60'00 Wheal Grenville, Camborne 36 6 60'00 Wheal Harriett, Camborne 36 6 60'00 Wheal Harriett, Camborne 36 6 60'00 Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant.53 8 6 60'00 Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes 3 4 60'00 Wheal Mary Great Consols 5 6 60'00 Wheal Mary Great Consols
1024 Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1847. 2048 Okel Tor (lead), Calst 1854. 10000 Old Trewether Consol	ock 3% 4½	512 Wheal Moutague (tin)
572 Trelyon Consols, (tin), St. Ives 11½ 30 1 15 9 1 0 0 - Feb. 96 Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall 32½ 330 339 458 0 15 0 1818 120 Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall 7½ 18½ 402 10 0 April 120 Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap 130 48 209 10 0 2 0 0 - Jan. 4096 Trewiskey and Berrier (copper), Gwennap 30 5 ½ 5 5 ½ 0 5 0 0 5 0 - Dec. 160 Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helsion 95 130 45 0 0 5 0 - Dec.	, 1851. 1854. 1853. 1854. 1853. 10240 Pembroke & East Criu 1500 Pencraig (lead), Carn	sick	808 Wheal Oak (tin), near Helston. 2½ 1 256 Wheal Prudence (cop.), St. Agnes 4% 2 4000 Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney . 1 2 2048 Wheal Robins (tin) Liskeard £2 17 2%
100 101 102 103 103 104 105	1854. 5000 Pendarves & St. Aubyr 5000 Penhale Consols (silve h, 1851. 128 Penmaen (gold), Meri 1854. 640 Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Fl	n (tin, co.) £1 2 1/6 r-lead) 3½ 6 oneth 130 150 170 intshire 6 10	256 Wheal Music (copper), St. Agnes 1 1 250 Wheal Oak (tin), near Helston 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1
1024 West Providence (tin), St. Erth 5 35 54 22 0 0 2 0 0—Jan., 1024 West Wheal Darlington 127, 18s. 4 0 5 0 5 0—Dec., 1024 West Wheal Treasury (copper) 107, 4s. 10d. 4/2 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 <t< td=""><td>1854. 2925 Penzance Consols 1853. 1000 Peter Tavy & Mary T 1853. 2000 Polgear & Lancarrow 50000 Poltimore (cop., gold)</td><td>avy (cop.) 5½ 6½ (cop., tin) £2 3 ½ 1½ 34</td><td>952 Wheal Stanley, St. Columb</td></t<>	1854. 2925 Penzance Consols 1853. 1000 Peter Tavy & Mary T 1853. 2000 Polgear & Lancarrow 50000 Poltimore (cop., gold)	avy (cop.) 5½ 6½ (cop., tin) £2 3 ½ 1½ 34	952 Wheal Stanley, St. Columb
Trumpet Consols (Ith), near Heiston 95 150 47 50 0 50 50 50 50 50 50	1854. 2400 Porkellis United (tin), 1024 Praed Con. (tin), Tow 1854. 6400 Prideaux Wood, Luxi h, 1853. 3072 Prince Albert, Perran	(itin, co.) £1 2 3 3 3 4 6 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	1000 Wheal Treasury (copper, tin) 14
4280 Wheal Exmouth and Adams United. Al. 18s. 9½ 8½ 0½ 017 6 0 2 6—Feb. 100 Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes 70 9 5 0 0 5 0 0—1850. 128 Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon — 105 2367 10 0 8 0 0—Oct. 5000 Wheal Golden (d), lead). Perrangabuloe 4 1½ 15 0 0 5 0—Sept.	1854. 6400 Prockter United (lead 480 Raleigh, (tin, copper) 1853. 7000 Reeth Consolidated, 7 1852. 10000 Respryn (copper), Lo	1, antim.) 1 1 7 7 7 7 1	1024 Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth 13% 13
6000 Wheal James (iron, copper), Roche 1 % 0 2 0 0 2 0—May, 512 Wheal Jame (silver-lead), Kea nil. 22½ 4 10 0 0 Oct. 0 <td>1853, 2590 Rhoswydol & Bacheid 1853, 10000 Rinsey United 1854, 5000 Rocks and Treverbyn 1853, 256 Rosewarne (cop., tin)</td> <td>don (lead) 11½ 6 1 1½ 1½ 2½ (tin) £5 16 4 Gwinear 17 18</td> <td> 1024 Wheal Velivon (siliead.), Links, 16 13 4000 Wheal Williams (copper)</td>	1853, 2590 Rhoswydol & Bacheid 1853, 10000 Rinsey United 1854, 5000 Rocks and Treverbyn 1853, 256 Rosewarne (cop., tin)	don (lead) 11½ 6 1 1½ 1½ 2½ (tin) £5 16 4 Gwinear 17 18	1024 Wheal Velivon (siliead.), Links, 16 13 4000 Wheal Williams (copper)
512 Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot. 51/4 36 26 15 0 2 0 0 - Dec. 80 Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall 70 520 135 13 0 12 10 0 - Feb. 240 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant 201/6 281/6 40 10 0 3 0 0 - Sept. 198 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne 107 290 290 246 10 0 10 0 0 - Feb.	1854. Shares. 1854. 16000 Angarrack Consols	Paid. Price. 1000 East White Gr 36 1 4096 Exmoor Eliza	Paid, Price. Shares, Paid. Li 8 6 4 5250 Silver Brook, Devon 1
520 Wheal Treiawny (silver-lead), Liskeard 8% 38 35 38 41 10 0 2 0 0-Jan. 1024 Wheal Tremayne (the copper), Gwinear 9% 10 10 2 6 0 7 6-Jan. 5000 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow 5 58 58½ 23 0 6 1 12 6-Feb. 5000 Wrysgan (slate), Festiniog 1 1½ 0 0 1 0 0 1 0-Oct.	1854. 2049 Anna Maria, Caradon 1854. 10000 Arundell Copper 1854. 12000 Ballygoneen, Wicklow 1858. 10000 Ballyhickey, Clarc	2886d 1 1/4 24000 Fox Tor, Altan 1 1/4 2 1024 Freidd Llwyd 1 1 2 — Fursdon Mano 4000 Gawton Unite	mines 1¼ 3 2048 South Boswarthen Mines 1¼ 3 20000 South Cork (copper) 1 d £2 2 3½ 256 South Garras
1	1854. 10009 Arundell Copper 1854. 12000 Ballygoneen, Wicklow 1853. 2000 Bargally (allead). 251 Berriow, Liskeard 1853. 3500 Bich Aller, Bridford 1854. 1859 Blaec Caylen (lead). 4 1854. 1858 Blaeck Burn, Alston. 2000 Bodewi, S. Wales 1854. 1000 Bolling Well (cop.). 6000 Bollenowe.	£1 2 ¾ 1000 Gellirheivin,C 24000 Glenaulin&Ca 5 ½ 5 5 2000 Glentogher, D 11 1 6 1 10000 Golden Mile (1 20 25 30000 Great Cambris	onegal — 13 10000 South Tavy Consols.
19090 Braxilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 25 4½ 5 34 17 6 0.10 0.—Dec. 2464 Burra Burra (opper), South Australia 6 166 18 x 10 0 5 0 0.—Dec. 12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Chila 40 43 41 43 4 12 2 0 0 0 -0.nc. 10000 Coppany (copper), Chila 6 12 11 13 3 18 0 5 0 0 -0.nc. 0	1844. 64 Black Burn, Alston. 1853. 5000 Bodewl, S. Wales 1854. 1000 Boiling Well (cop.).	20 25 30000 Great Cambria 5 9 512 Great Cornw. 5 4 1024 Great Sheba C	
29000 General Min. Assoc. (Iron, coal), Nova Scotia 20 15 13 15 8 0 0 0 10 0—June 10000 Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain 3 11½ 11½ 1 5 6 0 12 6—Sept 103815 Mariquita and New Granada 1 ½ ½ 0 2 0 0 1 0—July 20000 Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico 9 6½ 6 6½ 5 5 0 0 7 6—Dec.	1851. 6600 Bolenowe	4 14 6 6 10000 Great Treburg £1 4 % 1024 Great Wh. For	tune £7 19 4 13 10000 Taliesin, Cardigansh.
32000 Obernhof (lead), Nassau	, 1853. 20000 Bullion-Silver, Clare , 1853. 812 Butterdon (lead) , 1854. 1856. Caradon Vale, St. Ive , 1853. 6000 Caradon Wood (lead)	5½ 4½ 6000 Halkin Castle 3 5 10000 Havon & Hent £1 4 ½ 4096 Hemerdon Coom 51 4 6 46 5000 Herod's Coom	Tomkin 1 10000 Tamar Maris 1 10000 Tamar Maris 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
43174 United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Everent 1024 Cathedral	1 ½ ¼ 10000 Hibernian, Ir 14s 3 10000 Hill Bridge C £4 3 1¼ 30000 Irish Consola 2 3 1924 Ivy Tor Conso	Tonkin 1 10000 Tamar Maria 10000 Tample Consols 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1	34 4422 CefnGwyn, Cardigan 1248 Christow (sillead). 1024 Churchstoke, Salop 142 20000 Classadaugh, Ireland	£1 9 6 36 20000 Knockatrellan 436 7 — Lady Granvill 188 36 1024 Lantallack 1 136 20000 Menarduc Coi	
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2309 Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany 4 15 100000 Rhenish Mining Company 4 5 80000 Upper Canada (copper) 4 5 80000 Upper Canada (copper) 4 5 60000 Linares, New, (lcad, cup.), Spain 1 2 1 100000 Worthing (cop), Adelaide 12a 5 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1000 Cockley Beck (cop.). 5000 Combmartin Consols	7½ 25 25 320 Nent Force, A 5000 New Copper I 88. 6d ½ 4096 New East Crow 12s. 2 Newton St. C	COVE. 24 12 1056 West Stray Fark. 41 15 1056 West Stray Fark. 41 15 1056 West Stray Fark. 41 1500 West Stray Fark. 41 1500 West Stray Fark. 41 1500 West Wheal Arthur 1024 West Wheal Fortner Windle £1 86 25 1000 West Wheal Fark. 41 1500 West Wheal Fark. 41 1500 West Wheal Robins West Wheal Robins
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